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Dollar Battered Amid Rumors of New Devaluation

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, July 6 (REUTERS)—The U.S. dollar again plunged to all-time lows in Europe and Japan today as a plague of rumors, including talk of a third devaluation of the dollar, bedeviled currency exchanges and caused such chaos that banks in Frankfurt ceased quoting a value for the U.S. currency.

Other rumors, founded in some cases on comments from European officials, added to the uncertainty. One held that a fresh monetary realignment is imminent and may take place this weekend. Yet another was that the French franc will be revalued and the pound reppegged—a report which caused sterling to weaken.

Jobless Rate In U.S. Drops Below 5%

4.8% Is 3-Year Low; Wholesale Prices Up

The decline of the dollar continued through the day, despite details of the various rumors from officials of the countries concerned. By the end of the day the currency was in disastrous disarray, its true value a question mark.

In Tokyo, where the devaluation rumors appeared to originate, the dollar set a record low of 362 yen, down from 365.33 yesterday.

On European exchanges, the story was the same. In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to 2.2750 marks before dealers decided to temporarily suspend trading.

3.87 Financial Francs

Yesterday the dollar quote in Frankfurt at the close was 2.33 marks. After the suspension this afternoon, traders said its indicated value was about 2.25 marks.

On the French market, the dollar dropped to 3.875 francs at the end of the day for the financial franc, which is the one of interest to the nonbusinessman. The quote yesterday was 4.023 francs to the dollar.

In Zurich, the dollar fell to 2.125 Swiss francs from yesterday's value of 2.875, while in Amsterdam it dropped to 2.54 guilders from 2.554.

Against the pound, however, the dollar rose to \$2.5715 from yesterday's closing quote of \$2.5735.

Freddie Conditions

It was against this backdrop of an overwhelmed dollar being traded in frenetic conditions on currency exchanges that officials of various countries strove to restore some semblance of order.

In Washington, Paul Volcker, the Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, ruled out the possibility of another devaluation of the dollar.

Asked at an informal press conference about a third devaluation, Mr. Volcker said: "No—the answer to that is very simple." He said that the decline of the dollar is caused by "speculative movement that feeds upon itself to some extent."

Mr. Volcker added that he believed the dollar is now undervalued and that "I see a turn-around."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).

Wholesale prices in the United States climbed to close to record levels again last month but unemployment dropped below 5 percent for the first time in three years, the Labor Department said today.

The wholesale price index rose 2.3 percent for the month, equaling its rise in March. For these two months, it was the most it has gone up in any month since January, 1951, during the build-up for the Korean war.

The sampling date for most prices was June 12, the day before President Nixon imposed the current 60-day price freeze.

The unemployment rate, which had been stuck at 5 percent or just above for six preceding months, fell to 4.8 percent in June.

The Labor Department said that wholesale prices rose 2.3 percent in June, the first half of this year, the six months that ended in June. The June price level was 15.1 percent higher than the level for June, 1972.

The biggest price increases were again in the farm and food sectors of the economy. Animal feeds of various kinds led the way, accounting for about half of the overall price increase for the month. The sharp price rise in these animal feeds is expected to drive meat and poultry prices up by like amounts later this year.

The President's June 13 price freeze did not cover the prices of animal feeds or any other agricultural products in their first sale off the farm. The administration has, however, imposed export limitations on animal feeds, in an effort to reduce demand and hold down prices in this country.

Today's report said that farm (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Foreign Ministers—All

The foreign ministers of 34 countries who are participating in the European Security Conference in Helsinki pose for a "group picture." Only Luxembourg's Gaston Thorn is missing, having already left the meeting. From left to right first row: France, East Germany, the Soviet Union, Finland, West Germany, the United States and Great Britain. Second row: Turkey, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary and Canada. Third row: Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Bulgaria, San Marino and Ireland. Fourth row: Cyprus, Romania, Yugoslavia, Liechtenstein, Greece, Sweden and Norway. Fifth row: Monaco, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Malta, the Vatican and Iceland.

Associated Press

Maltese Leader Walks Out

Mideast Issue Jolts Helsinki Talks

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 6 (REUTERS)—The Arab-Israeli conflict intruded abruptly into the tranquility of Europe today when the 35 nations at the European Security Conference were unable to agree on whether the eastern and southern Mediterranean nations should be allowed to be heard.

The somewhat melodramatic scene at the Helsinki conference was a sharp contrast to the calm of the Helsinki talks.

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Cambodia Lon Nol Regime Seeks A Truce, Negotiations

PHNOM PENH, July 6 (AP).

The Lon Nol government proposed today an immediate cease-fire and negotiations to achieve an end to hostilities in Cambodia.

The proposal, made at a news conference by Foreign Minister Long Boret, brought no immediate response from leaders of the three major anti-government factions.

Diplomats here expressed the belief that the insurgent leadership would reject the proposal unless the United States can persuade China and North Vietnam to put pressure on the rebels to end the three-year-old hostilities.

Mr. Boret's announcement of the government's proposal for an unconditional and immediate cease-fire was made before President Nixon's meeting in San Clemente, Calif., with Huang Chen, China's top diplomat in the United States.

Henry A. Kissinger is expected to go to Peking late this month or early in August for conferences on Cambodia with Chinese leaders. The President's national security adviser reportedly hoped to meet there with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of the Cambodian government in exile.

Prince Sihanouk has said his government would never enter negotiations with the Lon Nol government.

Diplomats noted that Prince Sihanouk has shown flexibility in the past and often changes his mind.

Mr. Boret told the news conference that Lon Nol's government is not demanding the withdrawal of about 40,000 North Vietnamese troops as a prior condition for the cease-fire. He added that the North Vietnamese could withdraw during negotiations.

Asked about Prince Sihanouk's rejection yesterday of talks with the Lon Nol government, Mr. Boret said: "This closes the door to peace talks only if one accepts that Sihanouk truly represents the other side."

This was an indication that the Lon Nol regime does not consider the prince, who was ousted as Cambodia's chief of state in March, 1970, as the valid leader of the insurgent forces.

Prince Sihanouk himself has said that if the rebels were ever victorious in Cambodia, the Communists—known as the Khmer Rouge—would seek to remove him from power.

The rebels in Cambodia are made up of three factions:

● The Khmer Rouge, or "red Cambodians," are the original insurgents. In fact, they were in rebellion while Prince Sihanouk was in power.

● The Khmer Rum Doh, mean-

ing "Cambodian liberation," was formed by military officers loyal to Prince Sihanouk after his overthrow.

● The Khmer Viet Minh, who are directly linked to the North Vietnamese. The core of this group was in North Vietnam until Prince Sihanouk's removal from office.

In all the rebels have about 50,000 troops.

Mr. Boret appealed for help (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Peking

Chou Calls Cambodia Raids Futile; Rules Out Visit to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, July 6 (AP)—Premier Chou En-lai today reaffirmed China's solid backing for ousted Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and said U.S. bombing of Cambodia was futile.

"The more you bomb, the less he [Prince Sihanouk] cares," Mr. Chou was quoted as telling eight visiting U.S. congressmen. Mr. Chou also said he would never visit the United States until Taiwan's diplomatic corps left Washington.

The 73-year-old Chinese leader met for almost two hours with the congressmen, their wives and aides yesterday from a visit to honoring Prince Sihanouk, who returned yesterday from a run to 11 European and African countries.

Mr. Chou told his American visitors that Prince Sihanouk was prepared to fight for 20 years if necessary.

U.S. delegation leader Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D. Wash., told Mr. Chou he and the Cambodians should be patient.

● Nixon sees Peking envoy in San Clemente, Page 2.

because a date for the bombing halt had been set for Aug. 15. "Just one more moon," Sen. Magnuson said.

Hard to Be Patient

Mr. Chou retorted angrily, "How can a man be patient when bombs are falling on his head?"

He said the bombing should be stopped now.

"How can Sihanouk be patient for even 10 days when bombs are falling on his country?" Mr. Chou continued.

Prince Sihanouk, he said, is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Washington

Nixon Request for Extension Of Bombing 'Quite Possible'

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said today it is "quite possible" that the Nixon administration will ask Congress for an extension of bombing and other U.S. military operations in Cambodia after Aug. 15.

While Mr. Schlesinger attached several major qualifications to his suggestion, it was the first hint that an extension request is being considered.

It came as the government of Cambodia President Lon Nol proposed an immediate cease-fire and negotiations with insurgent leaders.

Mr. Schlesinger indicated that a request for extending the bombing authority would depend largely on how close the U.S. government thought it was to achieving a cease-fire.

In his first press conference since being sworn in Monday as defense chief, Mr. Schlesinger denied emphatically that the recent increase in tactical bombing sorties in Cambodia has anything to do with the Aug. 15 cutoff.

"The level of tactical sorties reflects the situation on the ground, the weather conditions and the activity of the insurgent forces," Mr. Schlesinger said.

The purpose of such missions, he said, is to achieve a cease-fire. However, he conceded that efforts toward that objective have been a "source of disappointment."

Congressional leaders were aware of fluctuations in the level of tactical bombing, Mr. Schlesinger said. Moreover, he said, an increase in bombing missions from an average of 150 a day to "somewhere in the 200's" was spelled out by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to a congressional committee before Congress passed the cutoff compromise on June 30.

"The main point is that there has been no deliberate escalation in the sense of a massive increase in strikes... If there had been a desire to escalate, it would have been reflected with an increase of B-52 flights," Mr. Schlesinger said.

The defense chief appealed for "patience and forbearance" from both Congress and the executive branch and he promised that the Nixon administration intends to "live with the spirit of the agreement," which provided that President Nixon could ask Congress for an extension of the bombing authority.

NATO Commitment

On another front, Mr. Schlesinger scotched widespread speculation that the United States is preparing for a unilateral troop withdrawal from Europe.

In offhand remarks during a closed NATO ministerial meeting on June 7, Mr. Schlesinger is said to have reduced estimates of Soviet strength in Central Europe by 35 divisions.

He said today the numbers he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

A Widowed Belfast Catholic: No One Must Seek Vengeance

By Ian M. Gummer

BELFAST, July 6 (UPI)—A widowed mother of five children appealed to Roman Catholics today not to seek vengeance for the killing of her husband by Protestant extremists.

Kathleen Clarke, 54, whose husband Robert, 56, was shot to death yesterday by the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a Protestant underground group, told news-

"No one must try to seek vengeance. Vengeance would just mean other innocent men dying for no reason and that would not help anyone."

The UFF, which has claimed responsibility for six recent assassinations, including the slayings of two Protestants, said that Mr. Clarke, who was the Catholic owner of a trucking firm, was killed in retaliation for the UFF being accused of the bombing of Protestant drinking club last week.

The British Army tightened security in Belfast areas where Protestant and Roman Catholic neighborhoods meet because the UFF, in a telephone call to a newspaper, said: "There will be plenty of sectarianism. We will burn and kill."

Police sources said the killing and the threat has increased fear among Belfast Catholics. There have been 42 Catholics and 16 Protestants killed this year.

A telephone caller twice caused the evacuation of Londonderry's Vauxhall Hospital today by claiming that bombs were planted inside the building.

A police spokesman said the 2 patients, aged 6 to 74, many seriously ill, had to be evacuated again soon after they returned after the first hoax. No bombs were found.

Two masked gunmen raided the

home of a Catholic couple at Coalfield, 30 miles west of Belfast, sheared off the hair from the woman's head and set the house afire, police said. The 4 a.m. raid left the house destroyed but the couple was uninjured.

In the County Fermanagh village of Ekenry near the Irish Republic border, police fought a brief battle with gunmen who had held up the village bank, police said. No one was hurt and the robbers got away with an undisclosed sum of money.

Referring to his proposal for an Arab summit meeting to discuss Jordan, Mr. Bourguiba said: "Whatever such an Arab conference decided would become effective and King Hussein would have to yield to the decision of the people under a democratic regime which would decide the fate of the country."

He said it would be better for the 37-year-old Jordanian monarch to accept any such decision, rather than await the same fate as his grandfather Abdullah and cousin Faisal. King Abdullah was as-

sassinated on June 20, 1951, and King Faisal of Iraq on July 14, 1958.

The Jordanian government of Premier Zeid Rifai protested to Arab governments last month a suggestion of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat that the West Bank of the Jordan River could form the nucleus of a new Arab state.

"We felt the proposal was a good one," Mr. Rifai said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mr. Bourguiba also said in the interview that the Israeli leaders had torpedoed his offer to meet directly with the Israelis by declaring their determination to hold on to some of the Arab territory occupied in 1967.

He said this meant the Israelis were imposing a "precondition."

Decision of People

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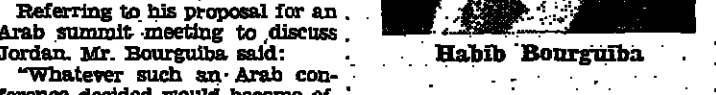
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Decision of People

Saudi Ties Depend on 'Evenhanded' Policy

Faisal Warns U.S. on Aiding Israel

By Jim Hoagland

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, July 6 (UPI)—King Faisal has warned that Saudi Arabia will find it "difficult" to continue close cooperation with the United States if American support for Israel remains at the present level.

The ruler of the world's largest oil exporting country said Wednesday that the traditionally strong U.S. ties with Saudi Arabia "depend on the United States having a more evenhanded and just policy" in the Middle East. He spoke to two American journalists in a brief audience in his summer palace.

The king's remarks appeared to be intended to support suggestions made recently by Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Foreign Minister Sayed-el-Sagoff, that Saudi Arabia may be compelled to freeze its oil production because of rising Arab resentment over U.S. support for Israel.

King Faisal, one of the Arab world's most pro-Western lead-

ers, said last summer that he was against "linking oil to politics." But this week the tone had changed.

"The United States stands behind Israel, but gains nothing from its support of Israel, which is a burden," the king said, speaking in Arabic.

"The real interest of the United States in this region is to cooperate with the Arabs," he said in a high-pitched emotional voice.

According to some government estimates, the United States has to import one of every five barrels of oil it consumes in the 1980s from Saudi Arabia, which could produce as much as 20 million barrels a day by the end of this decade.

Ecumenical Meeting

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today received in private audience Dr. Philip Potter, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, the Vatican announced.

But Saudi officials stress that the country's current production of 8 million barrels a day is more than enough for its projected revenue needs.

A debate over freeing production at present levels is being conducted inside the Supreme Petroleum Council appointed by King Faisal two months ago. Such action would soon lead to energy crises in the industrialized Western nations.

Saudi officials say that they are concerned that there has been no evident American reaction to previous Saudi threats to limit production if U.S. Middle East policy does not change.

The king may have been reflecting this concern in his remarks Wednesday, which were a more moderate version of the strong plea he made to the heads of four American companies which operate here in a secret meeting in Geneva a few weeks ago, according to reliable sources.



King Faisal

Hussein Seen Expendable By Bourguiba

(Continued from Page 1)

basis of an independent Palestinian state.

The West Bank of the Jordan was occupied by the late King Abdullah at the time the Israelis declared the creation of Israel in 1948. Jordan formally annexed it in 1950, but it has been occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 six-day war.

Hussein Proposal

Last spring, King Hussein proposed a peace-federation of the East and West Banks under his rule as the basis of a possible settlement with Israel.

The Jordanian reaction to the recent Egyptian proposal indicated that King Hussein had no intention of renouncing his claims to the West Bank, let alone the East Bank on which the British created the state of Transjordan after World War II.

Mr. Bourguiba said that if the Israelis did agree to meet him without preconditions, he would propose an Arab summit conference to clear the project with Arab states.

He said both sides would need concessions.

"Every party would have to make some sacrifice," he said. "Israel would give up the territory it gained by force from the Arabs and return all that it has occupied or annexed by war."

"If reason is made to prevail over sentiment, if we admit that the Jew is human and if the Jew admits that the Arab is also human... this will be an important development," he said.

Mr. Bourguiba said that without such an attitude the only prospect was one of "catastrophes, upheavals, assassinations and a further drift into the hands of the Soviets."

Asked about Israeli reaction to his proposals for an Arab-Israeli settlement, Mr. Bourguiba said: "My proposal has not produced an effective result because of Israel's stand, and its complex of arrogance brought on by military victory."

He charged that Israeli Premier Golda Meir was a "bar" when she said that she was ready to meet him or any other Arab leader without preconditions.

"By her statements, she wanted to appear as if she were approaching the matter with an open heart, and that she was ready to meet with any Arab official," Mr. Bourguiba said.

Maneuver Exposed

"But," Mr. Bourguiba added, "I have exposed this maneuver when I said that she was setting preconditions."

Asked what his next step will be should Israel agree to his proposal, the Tunisian president said:

"We shall meet in an Arab summit conference to insure Arab unanimity and provide my idea with the necessary cover, after which contact with Israel will be undertaken. However, should any Arab country object, we would withdraw our proposal."

Bourguiba Sees Waldheim

GENEVA, July 6 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Mr. Bourguiba met for 45 minutes today to discuss the Middle East situation.

(Continued from Page 1)

clearly discriminatory," said Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp. "We tried to get it amended, but we failed." But the Canadians also succeeded, in that the French proposition failed to win consensus support.

Most of the nations here were visibly annoyed at the debate, which drew attention away from the main work of the conference, which is to give political impulse to measures to improve relations among nations in Europe.

The last of the opening declarations of the 35 participants were heard today, with the host Finns giving the final speech before the debate on the Maltese question began. Tomorrow there will be a final meeting to approve a conference declaration.

Until today the conference has been totally dominated by the differences between Eastern and Western nations on how best to improve relations among the 35 states. The differences on the

Holds Press Conference

Nixon Request for Extension Of Bombing 'Quite Possible'

(Continued from Page 1)

used in his remarks in Brussels reflected troop strength in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia—omitting Hungary—and were not intended to undermine the U.S. commitment to NATO.

He said he would seek to persuade Congress of the necessity for maintaining the 300,000 U.S. troops now in Europe, stressing that if any troops are withdrawn, it would be in agreement with Warsaw Pact countries and would be accompanied by a similar reduction in their troop strength.

Some leaders in Congress want the U.S. commitment to NATO reduced on the grounds that it would cut the \$80-billion defense budget and help conserve the value of the dollar abroad.

Mr. Schlesinger called for a "judicious appreciation of the balance (in Europe), neither exaggerating nor minimizing the strength of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

"We have no intention whatsoever of bringing about any unilateral reduction of forces in Europe," he said. "We wish to discuss with the Soviets... reductions on both sides that will not degrade the security of Europe."

Mr. Schlesinger also said the United States has reached "a period of rough equality" with the Soviet Union on nuclear weaponry. This balance, he said, should lead to a search for "wider strategic options" to respond to enemy attacks.

Lon Nol Regime Offers Reds A Cease-Fire and Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

in securing Cambodia's sovereignty and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the nation that signed the Vietnam cease-fire agreement in Paris on Jan. 27 and from United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

These were the terms of the peace plan that Mr. Boret proposed.

Respect for the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Cambodia in accordance with the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Withdrawal of all foreign troops and armaments to permit Cambodians to settle their own problems without outside influence.

Reactivation of the old International Control Commission of Canada, Poland and India, established after the 1954 French-Indochina war.

An immediate cease-fire by all participants in the Cambodian conflict.

Negotiations with "Cambodians of the other side" at a place to be agreed upon, to end hostilities and to bring about national reconciliation.

Official cease-fires have been declared in Vietnam and in Laos, the other Indochina countries. While fighting continued on a heavy scale after the cease-fire declaration in Vietnam, it has now diminished sharply.

The cease-fire in Laos went into effect on Feb. 23 and there has been little in the way of hostilities there as Prince Souvanna Phouma government in Vientiane negotiates peace terms with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

U.S. Ambassador Emory S. Swank and other members of the diplomatic corps attended the news conference in the ornate government palace in Phnom Penh. As the foreign minister spoke, windows rattled from the shock of U.S. bombing raids just 10 miles away.

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James R. Schlesinger

Nixon Meets Peking Envo

In California

Plea to Chinese See For Aid on Cambod

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 6 (UPI)—President Nixon

terred today with Chinese Envoy Huang Chen. There were no doubt that the chief executive would seek China's support in achieving a settlement of Cambodian conflict.

Mr. Huang was taken to Western White House by helicopter from Los Angeles, where he spent the night, and went into a meeting with Henry Kissinger, presidential policy adviser, who is still in Peking in about a month.

Mr. Kissinger declined to discuss details of his conversation with Mr. Huang except to say that "I think all major countries we have suggested, should their influence in the direction of restraint" in Indochina.

"We seek the earliest end of Cambodian war," Mr. Kissinger said when asked for the U.S. offer today to negotiate a "with the other side" and a cease-fire.

Mr. Kissinger also told men that no date had been set for his sixth journey to Peking. "It won't be announced to the public," he added.

He described as "really glib" at this moment "any suggestion that Chinese leader Tse-tung or Premier Chou Lai would visit the United States this year."

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\$55,000 During Merger Bid

American Airlines Confesses Illegal Nixon Campaign Gift

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—American Airlines admitted today that it had donated \$55,000 in company funds to President Nixon's re-election campaign last year. Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox commented the voluntary move and called on other corporate offices who made such illegal gifts to come forward.

"Whether they come forward or not, we intend to get to the bottom of illegal funding practices," Mr. Cox said.

Under federal law, persons who give or receive campaign gifts from the funds of corporations, labor unions or banks may be imprisoned up to two years and fined up to \$10,000.

American Airlines Chairman George A. Spater said that President Nixon's personal lawyer and one of his fund-raisers, Herbert W. Kalmbach, told him that the airline was "among those from whom \$100,000 was expected."

Merger Sought

At the time, in 1971, American Airlines was seeking to merge

with Western Air Lines, a move which required approval from the White House. The merger was opposed by United Air Lines, one of Mr. Kalmbach's law clients. The merger collapsed in July, 1972, not because of White House disapproval, but because the Civil Aeronautics Board voted it down.

Mr. Spater said American Airlines had admitted the gift "to mitigate any resulting charges or penalties against the officials involved." He said he took full personal responsibility for ordering the donation. Mr. Cox said the admission "will be considered as a mitigating circumstance in deciding what charges to bring."

Mr. Kalmbach's lawyer, James H. O'Connor, said Mr. Kalmbach had no knowledge that the airlines planned or made an illegal campaign contribution from corporate funds.

"Mr. Kalmbach confirmed he had met with Mr. Spater," Mr. O'Connor said, "to seek his support for President Nixon in 1972 just as Mr. Kalmbach had met with other industry leaders who might support the President's re-election. Mr. Kalmbach confirmed that Mr. Spater gave a pledge to contribute \$100,000."

Both Mr. Cox and Mr. Spater urged others who have made illegal donations to admit them.

Mr. Cox is investigating reports that Nixon fund-raisers used extortion to obtain money from businessmen and others who had tax problems, government contracts, pending mergers or other reasons to fear that the administration could bring unfavorable action against them.

"Under the existing laws, a large part of the money raised from the business community for political purposes is given in fear of what would happen if it were not given," he said in a four-page statement given to newsmen.

Mr. Spater did not say whether Mr. Kalmbach knew that the money was from the corporation's treasury and did not say whether adverse action on the pending merger had been threatened.

He said that, at his direction, corporation officials donated a total of \$75,000 in five payments from November, 1971, to March, 1972. The first four payments, totaling \$60,000, were from non-corporate funds, Mr. Spater said, but the final payment of \$15,000, in March, was from the corporation's treasury.

Mr. Spater said the payments were made in cash. The \$75,000 is part of an estimated \$20 million in secret contributions raised by the Nixon campaign before April 7, 1972, when a new campaign finance law made secret donations illegal.



ARRIVING IN LOS ANGELES—Actress Elizabeth Taylor and her adopted daughter Maria, 9, leaving plane after flight from New York. Miss Taylor is expected to visit her mother following her separation from her husband of nine years, Richard Burton.

Finance Violations Charged Against GOP Campaign Units

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—President Nixon's main re-election finance committee and officials of a Republican finance committee in Maryland were accused yesterday of five "apparent violations" of the federal campaign spending law.

The citations were issued and referred to the Justice Department by the Office of Federal Elections of the General Accounting Office, the agency charged with enforcing the federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

One of the Maryland officials named, Blagden H. Wharton, 52, a vice-president of the Maryland National Bank, already has been indicted by a state grand jury in Anne Arundel County for violating the state election law. The charge grew out of the same transaction. He has pleaded not guilty.

In a report published yesterday, the federal agency said it was asking the Justice Department to consider prosecution not only of Mr. Wharton, the former treasurer of the Salute to Ted Agnew Night Committee, but also of other Maryland Republicans.

Secret Transfer

The party officials and their bookkeeper, Roy Plautsch of St. Louis, were accused by the GAO of "knowingly and willfully making false, fictitious and fraudulent statements" in federal campaign spending reports to conceal a secret \$50,000 transfer to a fund-raising dinner honoring Vice President Agnew in Baltimore on May 19, 1972. The funds were for Republican candidates in Maryland.

The accounting agency said that the \$50,000 transfer from the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, the principal Nixon campaign treasury here, had been divided up and disguised in the dinner committee's reports as though it had been received from 31 individual contributors so as "to make ticket sales appear to be greater than they were."

The Maryland Republicans also were accused of failing to keep required records and of accepting

Indiana Judges Won't Traffic In Higher Fines

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6 (AP).—Two night court judges said today because of the price freeze they will ignore higher fines authorized by the Indiana Legislature.

The 1973 legislature passed bills providing up to \$12 increases in fines for traffic violations, effective Monday. But Municipal Court Judges Valen S. Boring and Patrick J. Barton said they would not impose higher fines and cited the price freeze.

Judge Boring said, "We have informed the presiding judge... that until we get an official ruling, the fines and costs should remain the same." The two judges handle the majority of traffic cases for the city.

Sees Congress as Ineffective

Rep. Chisholm Plans to Retire From Elective Politics by '76

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman in Congress, said yesterday that she planned to retire from elective politics "definitely by 1976, but I expect to get out before then."

The decision, which caps an unorthodox political career by the Brooklyn Democrat from Bedford-Stuyvesant, reflects Mrs. Chisholm's frustration with what she considers to be the ineffectiveness of Congress. She said she wanted to establish a political institute in Washington to be affiliated with several universities here.

Mrs. Chisholm, 48, who sought the Democratic nomination for president last year, said she probably would not seek re-election to Congress next year but had not made up her mind. If she does run in 1974, she said, it would be her last campaign.

Mrs. Chisholm, who earned \$30,419 in lecture fees last year—more than any other member of Congress—in addition to her \$42,500 congressional salary, also intends to remain on the lecture circuit, specializing in college audiences.

Two Books

The lawmaker, who has written two books—"Unbought and Unbought" and "The Good Fight"—will continue her writing, she said. She also plans to spend a good portion of each year in a new home she has built in the Virgin Islands.

Her criticism of Congress, she said, was based on her belief that "they have no organized system of getting legislative work done."

"The Congress usually meets all year round," she said. "There's no time for families. There's a constant state of anxiety because of the way in which business is done."

"All day long, you're running back and forth for quorum calls," Mrs. Chisholm said of the frequent trips that congressmen are required to make from their offices to the House floor merely to acknowledge their presence. "We're constantly hearing those bells in our office, and we're jumping up and down like jumping jacks."

"You can't think clearly that way," she continued. "There's no continuity of thought."

194 U.S. Traffic Deaths

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Traffic accidents throughout the nation claimed 194 lives during the Fourth of July holiday.



Rep. Shirley Chisholm

HEW Secretary Blocks Funds For Involuntary Sterilizing

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—Casper W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has directed that no federal funds be used for involuntary sterilizations until detailed guidelines for such operations can be developed.

Although he said that most sterilization operations were voluntary, the secretary said that his action had been prompted by reports that two young black girls in Alabama had been involuntarily sterilized.

"My purpose in directing the preparation of guidelines is to insure that the rights of the individual are always paramount, always observed and always secure," Mr. Weinberger told newsmen yesterday.

The guidelines concerning sterilization of the legally incompetent or minors are to be prepared by July 19, he said.

Disturbed by Reports

The secretary said he was "deeply disturbed" by the reports of sterilization of minors and retarded by the Montgomery (Ala.) Family Planning Clinic and he is taking action because the program—formerly funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity—had been transferred to the HEW on June 1.

"The charge that their rights may have been violated drives home the point that in cases of sterilization, especially upon minors, the rights of the individual must be accorded paramount consideration and observed meticulously," he said.

NAACP Assembly Urged to Petition For Nixon Ouster

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6 (NYT).—Delegates to the 64th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting here have been asked to adopt a resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon, the resignation of Vice President Agnew and new presidential elections.

The resolution was circulated yesterday by members of the Philadelphia branch. But national officials of the association gave it little chance of adoption by the full convention.

The resolution called on Congress to "declare the results of the 1972 presidential election to be null and void due to widespread election fraud necessitating the holding of a new presidential election."

The resolution said that the Senate Watergate hearings and a grand jury "indicate that illegal surveillance, theft, deliberate sabotage and the infiltration of political organizations have violated the sanctity and shaken the security of the electoral process in the United States."

Israeli Sentence Arab

GAZA, July 6 (Reuters).—A military court in the occupied Gaza Strip has sentenced a local Arab, Abdel Khilam Shebab, 25, to three life sentences and four terms of 20 years for murder, membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and illegal possession of arms. Shebab was found guilty of killing six men in Gaza.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Colson Writes 20 'Enemies,' Denying He Prepared Listing

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).—Former White House special counsel Charles Colson has written letters to 20 purported "political enemies" of the Nixon administration, disavowing any role in the preparation of a controversial list of "opponent priority activity."

"That ain't my list despite Mr. [John W.] Dean's best efforts to make it appear so, nor do I believe I had ever seen it before it was introduced to the Senate committee," Mr. Colson said.

Last week Mr. Dean testified that he provided Mr. Colson with a list on Sept. 9, 1971, and that Mr. Colson made a checkmark next to "those that he would give top priority on the enemies list."

Mr. Colson denied making the checkmarks on the list given to the committee. He said also that he believed he would have remembered the list if he had ever seen it before because of the "colorful language" used to describe the administration's "enemies."

Watergate Brief Of ACLU Denied

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica today denied the American Civil Liberties Union permission to file a brief supporting a motion by Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. to have his conviction thrown out.

The ACLU had asked permission to file an amicus curiae brief contending that convictions of the seven original Watergate defendants should be thrown out. Citing alleged perjury at the trial in January and the involvement of others in the bugging conspiracy, the ACLU wanted all those involved in the conspiracy brought to a new trial.

Butane Blast Kills 3, Hurts 70 in Arizona

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 6 (AP).—Three persons were killed and about 70 injured—including about 15 critically burned—as a railroad tank car loaded with butane blew up yesterday, authorities said.

Authorities said many of the injured were volunteer firemen who rushed to the burning tank car but failed to stop the blaze before the car exploded. The fire broke out as the butane was being transferred from the tank car for loading onto tank trucks.



Never underestimate the body. Whether you're a professional photographer (like Art Kane, who took this picture) or an enthusiastic amateur. But consider the lens, too. The Asahi Pentax Spotmatic II has a Super-Multi-Coated Takumar 50 mm f/1.4 lens as standard

The Body. equipment, but there are 23 others to choose from, all interchangeable. And this is the combination that has made Asahi Pentax the best-selling fine camera in the world.

ASAHI PENTAX

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Obituaries

Joe E. Brown, 80, a Comedian Of Stage, Films for 60 Years

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP).—Joe E. Brown, 80, whose face-splitting grin and comic antics made him one of America's most beloved clowns, died today at his home here after a long illness.

Mr. Brown's cavernous mouth and bellowing hoarse—one that grew louder and louder as his mouth opened wider and wider—was his trademark in more than 50 movies and 10 plays.

A top box-office attraction in the 1930s, his career spanned more than 60 years—from touring acrobat at age 9, to Las Vegas nightclub comic at nearly 70.

Mr. Brown drew laughs with his slapstick comedy in such films as "Local Boy Makes Good," "Bigman, Save My Child," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Shut Your Big Mouth," "The Darling Young Man," "The Tenderfoot" and "You Said a Mouthful."

He was nominated for an academy award for his role in "Some Like It Hot," which starred Jack Lemmon, Tony Curtis and Marilyn Monroe.

In the later years of his career, he lamented the decline of the belly laugh kind of comedy that made him famous.

"It seems a shame they don't make that kind of picture any more," he said. "But it's hard nowadays. There are too many hoots. You can't use any sort of national characteristic or people will complain. You can't make fun of lawyers or doctors or any line of work or they will complain. There's hardly anything you can have fun with today."

He loved to play athletes. And the fans especially loved him as a baseball pitcher in "Finner the Great."

Mr. Brown had been suffering from severe arthritis for the last several years. He also suffered a stroke a few years ago.

Tragedy marred Mr. Brown's personal life. His son, Don, was killed in World War II. His home, with a lifetime of mementos, burned to the ground in 1961.

During World War II, he traveled more than 250,000 miles entertaining troops from Burma to North Africa.

When the war ended, he took still another tack in his career—as Elwood P. Dowd, the gentle, tipping pal of an invisible man-sized rabbit named Harvey.

Louise L. Backus

NEW YORK, July 6.—Mrs. Louise Leidlau Backus, 66, an author and a leader for many years in efforts to promote international organization and peace, died yesterday of cancer.

Mrs. Backus's lyrical poetry appeared in many magazines, particularly during the 1930s. She

published two volumes under her maiden name, Louise Burton Leidlau—"Wishing on a Comet," 1931, and "Traveler of Earth," 1937.

Mrs. Backus was a director of the League of Nations Association in the 1930s. After the outbreak of World War II, she was national vice-president and editor of the Bulletin of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace.

Later she was a director of the American Association for the United Nations and promoted the study of the UN in high schools and colleges as chairman of its education committee.

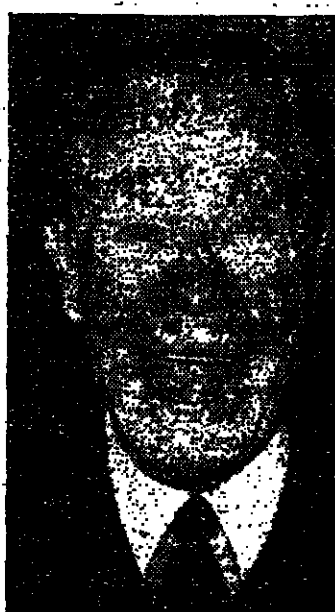
Harry Oliver

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., July 6 (UPI).—Harry Oliver, 86, who won an Oscar in 1928, the first year they were given, died Wednesday of a heart condition at the Motion Picture Country House and Hospital.

Mr. Oliver won two Academy Awards as an art director, working on some of the classic pictures of the 1920s and 1930s.

In 1928, the first year Oscars were given, he won one for his art direction of "Seventh Heaven," one of the most popular of silent films, and won another Oscar the next year for "Street Angel."

He worked on dozens of movies, including the original "Ben Hur,"



Joe E. Brown

"The Good Earth" and "Viva Villa."

Ferdinand Schoerner

MUNICH, July 6 (Reuters).—The last field marshal appointed by Hitler, Ferdinand Schoerner, 81, died Sunday at his Bavarian home.

He was promoted to field marshal only a month before the end of World War II and was in command of the central army group in Czechoslovakia as hostilities came to a close.

Soviet forces captured him in Czechoslovakia and sentenced him to a term of detention in a corrective camp. He returned to West Germany in 1955.

U.S. Establishes Consulate In Leningrad, First Since '17

LENNINGRAD, July 6 (UPI).—The United States gained a new window on the Soviet Union today with the opening of a consulate in the Soviet Union's second city.

Under a sunny sky, with about 100 Russians and Americans watching and applauding, the American flag was unfurled from a four-story pale orange building. The new U.S. Consulate General was in business.

It is the first official American representation in Leningrad since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. Leningrad now is a port city of four million inhabitants but in 1917 it was known as Petrograd and was the capital of Russia.

The inauguration followed by two weeks the opening of a Soviet consulate general in San Francisco during the U.S. visit of the Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Walter K. Stoessel Jr., speaking in Russian, told on-lookers during today's inaugura-

tion that the opening of the consulate was "symbolic of a long and often difficult effort to improve U.S.-Soviet relations."

The consulate will serve a growing stream of American tourists, expected to number 50,000 this year, will help American businessmen seeking to deal with the Russians and will handle Soviet emigration cases.

"We have top-notch officers," said Consul General Culver Glynn. "Now we have to make the building work to serve the American public."

The building, a converted apartment house, is here inside, with workmen still putting the finishing touches to the renovation.

Mr. Glynn said the consulate, which has been functioning informally and unofficially from the basement of his official residence, will continue to carry on its work at his home until early next week.

Mr. Glynn said the consulate would have 23 to 25 American employees and about 14 Soviet employees.

Allende Picks Chile Cabinet To End Crisis

Leader Says He Has An Emergency Plan

SANTIAGO, July 6.—President Salvador Allende resolved his cabinet crisis yesterday, naming a new cabinet of 15 ministers to carry out an emergency plan aimed at achieving economic stability, preserving public order and bolstering the authority of the administration.

The president said the plan, the details of which have not been announced, would deal with the "difficult hours" the country has undergone and will undergo in the future.

[The Revolutionary Workers Front (FTR), the labor arm of the Marxist-oriented movement, today called for a national strike in the next few days, to be accompanied by large-scale seizures of farms and industries. The group said the seizure would be to protest against Mr. Allende's emergency plan, UPI reported.]

[The FTR, which opposes Mr. Allende's policy of social change through constitutional means, appealed to enlisted men in the armed forces, police and "honest officials" to join the walkout, UPI said.]

Sight of the cabinet members were holdovers from the group that resigned on Tuesday. They quit to permit the president to overhaul his administration after the aborted revolt by a few army elements on June 29.

As were the retiring cabinet ministers, the new ministers are all civilians and members or backers of Mr. Allende's Marxist-dominated Popular Unity Coalition. In announcing the new cabinet, Mr. Allende disclosed that he had tried unsuccessfully to open the cabinet's ranks to the opposition Christian Democrats.

He said he had offered a portfolio to Fernando Castillo Velasco, the rector of Santiago's Catholic University, but the rector had "regretted his inability to accept" for reasons of party discipline. Mr. Allende said that the rector had understood that the offer was made "in search of a bridge that might eventually lead to a dialogue between the administration and the Christian Democrats, the nation's largest political party and leader of an implacable, united opposition to the Popular Unity Coalition."

Distribution of posts among Popular Unity elements was identical with that of the outgoing body. Four portfolios went to Mr. Allende's Socialists and three each to the Communists and Radicals.

Independent, pro-Marxist leftists got two posts and one each went to the three mini-factions of the coalition: The Independent Popular Action Movement, the Unitary Popular Action Movement and the Christian Left.

Los Angeles Times.

Rogers to Visit Prague to Sign Consular Pact

PRAGUE, July 6 (UPI).—William P. Rogers will become the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Czechoslovakia since World War II Monday when he arrives in Prague for a one-day visit to sign a consular agreement, the U.S. Embassy said today.

The announcement said Mr. Rogers, who has been attending the European security talks in Helsinki, will meet government and Communist party leaders and sign the agreement with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmoupek.

The agreement, the first of its kind between the two countries, was negotiated in secret during the last few months. It establishes procedures for legal representation of each country's nationals in judicial proceedings, defines citizenship status and provides for the right of consular officials to establish contact with their nationals in the other country, diplomatic sources said.

It also calls for a general expansion of consular facilities between the United States and Czechoslovakia, without spelling out when and where new consulates would be established, the sources said.

Mr. Rogers is scheduled to return to Washington after the Prague visit.

For Reported \$3-Million Ransom Argentine Kidnappers Free U.S. Executive

AKRON, Ohio, July 6 (AP).—John R. Thompson, an American businessman kidnapped last month in Argentina, has been released unharmed, officials of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said here today.

A ransom of \$3 million reportedly was paid for Mr. Thompson's release, but company spokesmen here would not comment on that report.

Mr. Thompson, 50, is the managing director for Firestone in Argentina.

The Firestone officials refused to divulge any information on Mr. Thompson's release or concerning any negotiations leading to it.

Reliable sources in Argentina have said that Firestone paid a \$3-million ransom at least three days ago for Mr. Thompson's release.

Mr. Thompson, a U.S. citizen

born in Chile and a longtime resident of Latin America, was abducted on the way home from work June 18. Armed men in at least five cars intercepted his limousine on a heavily traveled highway, smashed a window of the locked car, opened a door and pulled the businessman out.

Leftist Guerrillas

The largest ransom previously reported paid in the wave of kidnappings in Argentina was \$1.8 million. Most of the kidnappers have been leftist guerrillas collecting funds to finance their revolutionary activities.

Kidnappers freed an Italian banker and an Argentine lawyer yesterday after ransoms were paid, police sources said. But at least six other kidnapped persons are still missing.

A ransom of \$600,000 reportedly was paid for the lawyer, Jorge

Victoriano Grinbaum. Sources in the Italian community said Mario Baratta, the vice-president of the Bank of Italy and the Rive Plate, was freed after the leftist guerrillas holding him reduced their demand for \$2 million. The amount paid was not known.

Meanwhile, the Argentine government, which restored relations with Cuba after the recent inauguration of President Hector Campora, said it would ask the Cuban government to return its hijackers—or hijackers—who can be considered an Argentine airline during a domestic flight was nearing.

The plane landed in Havana yesterday morning with 28 persons aboard. The Argentine government said Havana advised it the plane and everyone but the hijacker would return to Buenos Aires today.

'Age of the Sun' Is Looming Solar Rays to Be Harnessed

(Continued from Page 1)

DuPont, Corning Glass, Kennecott Copper, and Spectrolab division of Textron. The initiative in forming this imposing group was taken last April by Dr. Peter Glaser, a vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and moving spirit behind the proposed SSFSS—satellite solar power station—under study in his laboratory for several years.

Perhaps more than any single factor at this conference, the willingness of these big American companies to actually put money into solar research and development has brought about a stunning change in thinking. From an essentially "do-good" movement of scientists hoping to help the poor countries of this world with cheap solar cookers, there has suddenly emerged an expensive research and development movement on a sophisticated technological level. If there is no doubt that success in this endeavor is going to cost many billions of dollars in the end, there is no longer much doubt that in the end, many billions of dollars will bring success.

Though the 600 scientists gathered here disagreed violently about almost everything else, they are unanimous in saying that money—an enormous amount of it—is the problem remaining in tapping the energy of the sun. Whether for large-scale projects involving megawatt power production of small-scale, low-temperature plants such as heating and cooling buildings, there is essentially nothing left to be solved in a physics laboratory. What remains to be solved is simply a matter of costs.

Nothing Money Can't Do

Where mere costs are concerned, or so the scientists say, there is practically nothing that money could not do. A crash program backed by billions of dollars might even, eventually, bring down the literally astronomical cost of the crucial solar-cell which, whether of silicon or cadmium sulphide, generates electricity directly from the sun—at a price a thousand times higher than the competitive level. Both the National Science Foundation spokesmen and those of Textron's Spectrolab have maintained here that this cost can be reduced to acceptable levels in anywhere from 10 to 20 years.

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Services Are Held For Betty Grable

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., July 6 (UPI).—Three hundred persons lined the street outside the church where friends and family yesterday attended funeral services for actress Betty Grable.

Among the celebrities attending the ceremony inside All Saints Episcopal Church were her former husband, broadcaster Harry James and actor Jackie Coogan.

The Rev. Talley H. Jarrett Jr., a friend of the former pin-up queen, eulogized her as a "shining light in the darkness."

Other notables who paid last respects were Cesar Romero, Dorothy Lamour, Dan Dailey and Mitz Gaynor.

Miss Grable died of lung cancer Monday at the age of 56.

Japan Retains Greek Ties

TOKYO, July 6 (AP).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that Japan has recognized the new republic of Greece under the regime of President George Papadopoulos, which abolished the monarchy and declared Greece a republic on June 1.

He said such a union, the idea of Libya's leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, would be economically and politically beneficial to the Arab cause in an age when there is no future for splinters or small entities.

The article followed an eight-hour visit to the newspaper by the 31-year-old Libyan leader.

The merger between secular, socialist Egypt, which is financially hard-pressed, and Libya, revolutionary, oil-rich and Islamic, has become a matter of wide public debate here since Col. Qadhafi instituted a dialogue on the subject two weeks ago.

Israel High Court Frees Kahane on Bail of \$24,000

JERUSALEM, July 6 (UPI).—The Supreme Court overruled lower court decision today a released pending trial the less of the Jewish Defense League Rabbi Meir Kahane. He is held on a \$24,000 bail for a kidnapping-murder conspiracy charges.

The high court freed the rabbi on 100,000 pounds (\$24,000) bail, overturning a decision by district court June 29 that remanded him to jail at government's request. Ra Kahane had been in prison since June 7.

The rabbi, a U.S. citizen, charged with conspiring to "nap and murder a foreign diplomat in the United States," was scheduled to go on to a district court July 20.

Rabbi Kahane, who said 39 that he instructed JDL members in the United States to kidnap a Soviet diplomat before U.S.-Soviet summit meeting Washington to dramatize plight of Russian Jews, said will testify to the facts innocent to the charges.

He said he will contest charges on the grounds that it does not constitute a crime.

"I feel what I did is right," he said. "I would do it again, but, of course, not after the trial."

U.S. Spacecraft Flies Near Mars

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., 6 (AP).—Jupiter-bound Pioneer 11 has joined its twin, Pioneer as the only spacecraft to cross orbit of Mars, control headquarters reported.

Pioneer-11 is now 54 million miles from earth and travels along its 630-million-mile path at 65,000 miles an hour, spokesman at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center said yesterday.

He said Pioneer-11, launched in April, 1973, still has 370 million miles to travel before reaching Jupiter in December. Pioneer-10 is 268 million miles ahead of Pioneer-11 in their flight to the solar system's far planet.

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For Volcanic Exploration

Sonic 'Lighthouse' Installed Amid Deep Atlantic Canyons

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT)—The sonic counterpart of a lighthouse has been installed among the canyons of the mid-Atlantic where French and American deep submersibles are to explore the volcanic activity that is creating new sea floors.

It is the first of several such navigational aids for what promises to be one of the great exploratory ventures of the century. They will enable the deep-diving craft to find their way through the black depths as human eyes gaze directly on evidence for the eruptions there.

Instead of transmitting its sound signals continuously, the "lighthouse" emitted a few weeks ago by the research ship Knorr of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, only speaks when spoken to. That is, it responds when activated by an interrogatory signal. It displays its presence by sound rather than by light since lights would be visible only a short distance across the rugged terrain of the sea floor in this region.

Three Craft Assigned

Three submersibles have been assigned to the project, known as FALCONUS (for French-American Mid-Ocean Undersea Study). They are the French bathyscaphe Archimède, due to dive into the canyons this summer, the French submersible SP-3000 and the American craft, Alvin.

The current dive of the Archimède is designed to test, for example, how difficult it will be for such a craft to maneuver safely in the limited confines of the valley 200 miles south of the Azores and 3,000 to 10,000 feet below the sea surface.

From wall to wall the valley floor is about two miles wide and recent high precision surveys have shown parts of it to be sufficiently rugged so that the bathyscaphe will not be able to skim close to the bottom. There are also holes in the valley floor through which volcanic eruptions may occur.

Next year, all three craft are to make a series of dives. For the Alvin, 30 are planned, divided among three 15-day cruises based on Ponta Delgada in the Azores.

Teams to Switch Roles

For half of each cruise, one three-man team will take part in the descent riding the Alvin and its mother ship, the Knorr. The other team will be aboard the Knorr processing data from the dive. Then the two teams will switch roles.

A prime task of the Alvin is to seek out signs of the volcanic activity responsible for producing new sea floors. Does it occur only in a narrow zone down the central rift valley? Or do eruptions take place in a relatively wide zone?

Do ominous vent holes in the sea floor or the distribution of fresh lava flows provide clues? Are there signs that explosive eruptions occur or evidence of hot spring geysering? Such are the questions to be explored.

The most rewarding outcome would be a better understanding of the force that is pushing the eastern and western floors of the Atlantic apart. For it is this force that appears to have been responsible for moving continents, building mountains and shaping the surface of the earth as it exists today.



SUMMER VACATION—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt with his Norwegian-born wife, Rut, and their son Mathias at their vacation home near Hamar, above Oslo.

New Zealand Protest Ship's Fuel Was Supplied by a... French Firm

WELLINGTON, July 6 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Norman Kirk disclosed today that a French oil company supplied the fuel for New Zealand's protest frigate Otago, now bound for the French nuclear testing site in the South Pacific.

The 2,400-ton frigate, which has orders to enter the 130-mile danger zone around Mururoa Atoll, has been refueled at sea by the Australian fleet oiler, the Supply.

He told questions in the House of Representatives that the fuel carried in the Supply was bought from an Arab country, processed by a European refinery, delivered to Australia by a tanker and distributed by the French firm.

The prime minister said it was "eminently appropriate" that a French firm was supplying the means for New Zealand's protest.

Mr. Kirk said last night that the decision to send the Otago to the area had been made because France had indicated its intention to go ahead with the tests.

Mr. Kirk said he had received a letter from French President Georges Pompidou which "indicated to me that it is France's firm intention to go ahead with the tests."

He said that under the circumstances, the Otago had been "authorized to enter the test area" but not French territorial waters.

Telephone Book for Moscow Is a Rare Reality, Not a Myth

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Moscow, a Communist metropolis of 7.5 million inhabitants, really does have a telephone book. It was discovered today.

The Ministry of Communications has insisted all along that a telephone book listing numbers of private Moscow citizens existed and that there was a copy at the Central Telegraph Office.

But foreigners and nearly all Russians have assumed the telephone book was a mythical listing like a good hand towel. The books are rarer than cars in this car-poor country and harder to find than caviar.

The American Embassy, which has people scouring the city daily to buy books, confessed it didn't have a Moscow telephone book. "We've tried everything including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," said an embassy staffer, "but we have been singularly unsuccessful."

The book is supposed to exist in four volumes with names listed alphabetically. The first three volumes were spotted in a second-hand book store and purchased for 1640 rubles.

"Volume Four hasn't been issued yet," the bookseller said. The Union Press, which serves many bookstores in Moscow, said all four volumes as a set will be on sale "next week, enough to satisfy all the needs."

Of course, in the Soviet Union as elsewhere, the "need" perceived by some bureaucratic organization and the needs felt by people often are far apart. "Next week" in the Soviet Union may mean next month or next year.

The first two volumes were printed in 50,000 copies in 1971 and the third in 1972. The fourth also is said to have been issued last year but no trace of it has been found.

Still, 50,000 copies are not many for a city that is supposed to have 1.5 million to 2 million telephones, including official telephones.

To Government Agencies

It is likely the telephone books go mainly to government agencies such as the police and to Communications Ministry post offices and telephone exchanges.

Foreign residents of Moscow usually tell visitors, "There is no telephone book for Moscow" and savor the startled reactions. Most Russians speak vaguely of seeing telephone books "before the war" and it is known that a Moscow telephone book was published in 1960. There are no copies of the 1960 edition readily available.

Russians make out their own telephone list in notebooks, but

5 Poisonous Snakes Found Dead in London

LONDON, July 6 (Reuters)—Five cobra snakes that caused alarm in a London suburb after they escaped from their cages in a pet store Wednesday were found dead today under the floorboards.

The store owner called in an exterminating company after complaints from local residents who heard the poisonous snakes were missing.

Other animals were evacuated while powerful insecticide dust was injected into the store basement. A check this afternoon showed the poison had done its work.

Soviets Reject British Film For Festival

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Britain's Film Production Association has directed its members to withdraw any movies entered in the Moscow Film Festival next week because of Soviet refusal to show a British entry in the competition.

Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, director of the association, said today that the Soviet Union had rejected the British film "The Triple Echo," starring Glenda Jackson and Oliver Reed, as an official entry but said it could be shown outside the competition.

The film is about a British deserter during World War II. Soviet officials are reported to have said they wouldn't show a film about a British deserter since during the war the Soviet Union and Britain were allies.

"We find the whole thing incomprehensible," Mrs. Dunwoody said. "If the film is suitable for showing out of the competition, then it is suitable for showing in the competition."

32 Spanish Sailors Saved

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, July 6 (Reuters)—A British tanker and a Spanish trawler today picked up all 32 crewmen of a Spanish cargo ship abandoned after fire broke out, the coastal radio here reported. The crew abandoned the Okume late last night.

Leonid I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders are not listed in the books just discovered. It's no use looking for such historical figures as former Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin or Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the former foreign minister and premier, for a chat about the old days.

The only Georgy M. Malenkov in the book said he was not the man who followed Stalin as head of the government.

Cousins Gets Saturday Review Rights, Lists

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT)—World Magazine has acquired the name and the circulation lists of the defunct Saturday Review magazine and will start publishing as Saturday Review World, a fortnightly, in September, Norman Cousins said yesterday.

Mr. Cousins, who heads World and formerly headed the Saturday Review, said that the deal was signed in New York Tuesday with the approval of a federal judge in San Francisco, where the Saturday Review magazines had headquarters before entering bankruptcy proceedings on April 24.

Mr. Cousins quit the Saturday Review in 1971 because he disagreed with its publishers splitting it up into the four separate monthlies that eventually failed. He then founded World, which now has 178,000 subscribers.

Court in U.S. Upholds Bremer Conviction

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 6 (AP)—The Maryland Court of Special Appeals today upheld the conviction of Arthur H. Bremer for the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Bremer, 22, was convicted last August of the shootings that left Gov. Wallace paralyzed and wounded three other persons at a campaign rally in Laurel, Md., on May 15, 1972. He is serving a 53-year term in the Maryland State Penitentiary. He also faces federal charges.

Shah to Visit Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Shah of Iran will visit President Nixon later this month, but a firm date has not been set, diplomatic sources said. He is expected to repeat that his country has taken over responsibility for security in the Persian Gulf area.

Many Children Later Freed

Guerrillas Kidnap 244 Pupils At Rhodesian Mission School

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 6 (Reuters)—A band of between 20 and 30 African guerrillas raided a Catholic mission in northeastern Rhodesia last night and abducted 244 African school pupils and 32 African mission staff members—but at least 190 of the children were later rescued.

News of the raid was given today by the Rev. Egon Rogek, superior of the St. Albert Mission run by German Jesuit priests, about 21 miles from the border with Portuguese Mozambique.

Father Rogek said Rhodesian security forces had told him 190 of the children had been rescued so far and were on their way back to the mission. Operations were immediately launched to recover the remaining children and the mission staff members.

Most Daring Raid

Father Rogek said he expected the rescued students to be back at the mission tomorrow. They had been found about 10 miles from the school. They were very tired and some resting before making the return journey.

St. Albert's Mission lies in the heart of an area where guerrillas have been most active since incursions began late in December.

The raid on the mission was the most daring in the current wave of guerrilla attacks which seem to be increasingly aimed at the African population.

Last May, 31 Africans, 12 of them women, were kidnapped from a remote village. In another incident on the same day, a gang assaulted the two wives of a headman and killed one of them.

Earlier this year, white farmers in the area petitioned for the St. Albert's mission to be closed, claiming it was a security risk for it to remain open.

Fighting reportedly occurred during the night as Rhodesian troops and police hunted the guerrillas but no statements have yet been released on any casualties.

The guerrillas are understood to have used the children as a shield as they tried to break through the Rhodesian defenses.

Rwanda Is Quiet After Army Coup

BRUSSELS, July 6 (UPI)—The situation seemed quiet today in Rwanda after yesterday's bloodless coup in which the army took power, diplomatic sources in Brussels said.

The sources, however, could give no detailed explanation for the coup, nor the status of Gregoire Kayibanda, who has been Rwanda's president since the country became independent of Belgium 11 years ago.

Although the army, led by Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, 34, deposed the government, reports from Kigali said Mr. Kayibanda, 49, remained in office.

Telephone communications between Rwanda and East African states remained suspended today, Kigali radio broadcast music. There was no new statement from the military leaders.

Two major agreements signed in the last few months are now viewed as significant. One, between Pakistan and Iran, is viewed by Indian officials as a direct military threat.

This agreement, signed in May in Tehran, pledges mutual support between the shaky Pakistani government and Iran, a nation rapidly seeking to dominate the Persian Gulf with more than \$2 billion in military equipment purchased from the United States.

To India, the weapons purchase—the biggest single arms deal ever concluded by the Pentagon—and Iran's pact with Pakistan are implicitly linked and mean that Pakistan will soon receive a flow of Iranian arms, either new weapons purchased from the United States, or surplus Iranian equipment such as F-86 fighter planes and Patton tanks.

Indian diplomats have bluntly expressed their fears to American officials who have sought to assure New Delhi that the arms are intended solely for Iran. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who maintains an uneasy relationship with India, has indicated that the mounting influx of arms to his country would reach Pakistan only if India attacked.

Another major agreement—between India and Iraq—signed two months ago, provides New Delhi with 112 million tons of crude oil, starting in 1976.

Hostile Neighbors

At the root are Pakistan's ties to Iran and India's to Iraq. Iraq and Iran are hostile neighbors whose oilfields have transformed them into wealthy, pivotal nations.

The agency proposed that all jet engines be fitted with new smoke control equipment by 1983 to meet strict new standards cutting pollution levels by up to 50 percent.

The smoke regulations, which are already met by the three U.S.-produced wide-bodied jets, will apply to all lines that use American airports and will cost them an estimated \$126 million.

A spokesman said pollution standards for the Anglo-French Concorde and other supersonic aircraft will be announced within 60 days.

U.S. Agency Sets Smoke Emission Curbs on Planes

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuters)—Planes flying over the United States will not be allowed to leave behind a stream of smoke, under government standards announced today.

The Environmental Protection Agency said that by 1979 new pollution standards will result in "virtually invisible" exhaust from all commercial and private aircraft.

The agency proposed that all jet engines be fitted with new smoke control equipment by 1983 to meet strict new standards cutting pollution levels by up to 50 percent.

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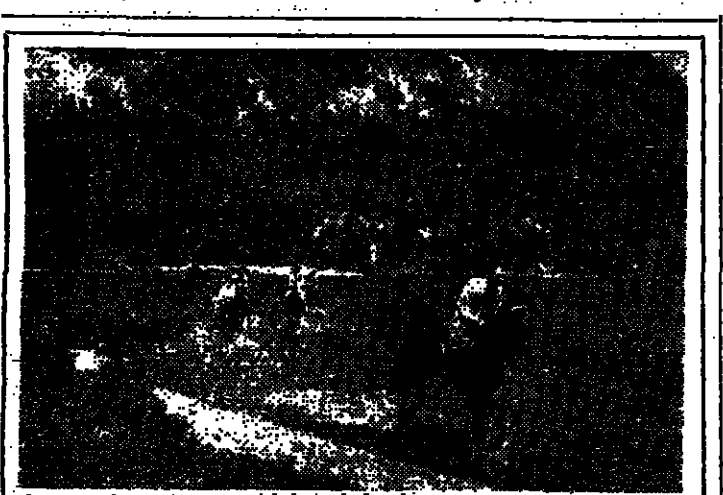
Lenin Prize Goes To an Australian

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—The Soviet Union today presented its Lenin Peace Prize to Australian-born novelist James Aldridge, a man who believes war is a thing of the past as far as Europe is concerned.

Ambassador Nikolai M. Lunov said at the ceremony in the Soviet Embassy here that it was the first such award to follow what he called the end of the cold war.

Mr. Aldridge, 54, was a war correspondent in Russia during World War II for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He has written about a dozen novels, the most successful of which was "The Diplomat."

Mr. Aldridge declared that Mr. Aldridge had won the prize worth about \$12,500, for his outstanding struggle for the preservation of peace.



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ART IN PARIS

Freshness From Canadian Artists

By Michael Gibson
PARIS (IHT).—Things are moving in Canada and moving in an interesting fashion. Artists there quite successfully avoid the uptightness that is characteristic of the art scene in other parts of the world.

This is shown in the exhibition entitled "Canada Traces" organized by ARC 2 at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Aug. 15).

The show does not claim to be encyclopedic. It is a selection of works and media that tend to give an idea of what is happening in Canada and the social and political conditions that make it possible.

The ceramists of Regina, Saskatchewan (there are five of them: Joe Palfrey, Russ Yurysky, Victor Cieski, Ann James and Marilyn Levine) and David Gilhooly, who used to live there, are delightful. Cieski and Gil-

hooly, in particular, have a totally relaxed disregard for the criteria of taste which cling like barnacles to many a man's creativity. They do not even feel the need to be defiant that is perceptible in the California school of funk art.

Varied, colorful, humorous scenes of country life with a gentle touch of absurdity and a sense of detail that is more poetic than realistic are Cieski's line. Tumbledown buildings of the prairie with people and animals, an occasional VW camper occupy his small ceramic compositions. Gilhooly is represented by vigorously and amusingly ugly works, including a monstrously comic green frog figure, with impudent green breasts, an Indian headdress and the tiny head of a moose stuck between her lips.

Marilyn Levine's work is quite different—a fascinating technical performance: ceramic boots and shoes, old, sootied, weathered and worn, so faithfully rendered that they test one's ability to believe that they are not real leather (the faces are). At this level of dexterity, virtuosity no longer appears slick, and in her case, no longer eclipses content.

There is an important video setup which reflects the development of this medium in Canada where the National Film Office has done much to encourage the development of its use since 1967. Portable video, with its relative cheapness (you get a sound film with instant replay—at less than half the cost of an equivalent length of movie film) will probably, in time and if it isn't regulated to death beforehand—introduce an entirely new style of communication. In Canada it has been widely used as a means of communicating information and opinions on matters of concern to various groups and communities.

Last year alone, various agencies of the Canadian government gave \$5 million to community groups and to individuals to finance video projects. Artists have also begun to use the medium, not only as a documentary instrument, but also to produce original works, sometimes producing synthetic images without any camera at all.

A video exchange system is getting under way in Vancouver, and contacts with people in other countries are solicited in the catalogue. Such a network—similar ones are also working in the United States—even if it doesn't work in a highly efficient way, can encourage an immense flow of information, especially from parts of society that have until now had a hard time making themselves heard. In Canada the attractiveness of this idea is further enhanced by the fact that sparse population and great distances increase the difficulties of communication.

Each week, while the exhibition lasts, 20 hours of Canadian-made videotapes will be shown, and visitors are offered the opportunity of participating in the production of some 15 video films on subjects of their choice, between now and Aug. 15.

Painting and sculpture shown at this exhibition, like on the whole more within the range of what one might expect. The works appear to have been chosen with the idea of showing how human geography is reflected in the art of a region.

Christopher Pratt, a Newfoundland painter, paints coolly serene, realistic views—a triptych of a calm sea is particularly effective in its evocation of a single untroubled space and gentle, meditative female figure.

John Boyle (president of the Canadian Militant party, he says, and player of the electric kassoo)

"My Father,"
ceramic work
by Joe
Palfrey, on
view in Paris.



juxtoposes, for instance, a nude couple, a farmer on horseback and a small city view on a single large, chromo-limed canvas. "I do not believe art reaches across frontiers," he declares with some justification—the point is worth discussing—and, to a certain extent, he proves it in his work.

There are some works loosely classifiable as sculpture, including a racing vehicle that actually works and has a body like a woman's, by Donald Bonham, and

a catgut and bone-faced motorcyclist emitting a laser-ray from inside his helmet, by Donald Proch. Bonham lives in Ontario, Proch in the plains of Manitoba.

Finally groups that are strung out on various points between easy-going dadism and the street show are also participating: the New York Correspondence Dance School of Vancouver, Image Bank, General Idea and Point Zero. Various pop and jazz groups will be performing too.

The pleasant aspect of this show is that it conveys a sense of "work in progress" that introduces something rather new into the usual type of museum fare.

It is fortunately not so large as to be overwhelming—though there are many more artists than I have mentioned, as well as a full program of short films sponsored by the National Film Office—but rather it is lively and fresh.

DANCE IN PARIS

Two Young Companies With Strong Personalities

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 6 (IHT).—Two young companies, each with a strong corporate personality dependent on one person, have come along this week to add to what has already been a hyperactive, if somewhat incoherent, Paris dance season.

Iar Lubovitch, the young American choreographer, and his troupe of 14 dancers including himself, is at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées through tomorrow as the opening attraction of a month of dance there. His choreography has already been represented in Paris this year with a brief but arresting pas de deux for the Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain, and the current program of four of his ballets confirms some of the general impressions made then.

Stylistically, he does not lend himself to being categorized, drawing on a vocabulary that ranges from classical through traditional modern to a wide variety of sharply observed everyday gestures and attitudes, all of which are smoothly blended into a rapidly flowing theater of movement. The result is full of unexpected sequences and just positions that pass so quickly they have no time to outstay their leave.

"Whirligigs" has a black-costumed and masked group of figures who go through what seems to be a latter-day Walpurgisnacht, pressed frantically onward by the repeated injunction to "Keep going" that emerges periodically from Luciano Berio's "Sinfonia"—the movement that is the composer's obsessive dialogue with Mahler and other giants of the recent musical past.

"Clear Lake," to Mendelssohn, evokes a pastoral mood that seems more in the animal than the human world; "Ives Trio," a

singular "episode from the birth of the Old South," and "Joy of Man's Desiring," an attractive and imaginative encounter between the choreographer and Bach.

The company was technically strong and homogeneous, although Lubovitch himself, Ernest Pagnano and Jeann Solan—whose ethereal solo to a Bach air ended the evening on a note of vigorous audience approval—were the first among equals.

Joseph Russell, who began in New York but has been based in France since 1970, formed his own Ballet-Théâtre last year—14 dancers of varied background besides himself. He is stirring up the dust at the venerable Théâtre du Châtelet until July 25 with two full evening programs.

"Réves," being seen for the first time, seems less like a single ballet than a group of four different ones held loosely together by a certain hallucinatory atmosphere. There was more variety of mood than of inventive movement, a variety suggested by a choice of music that included "15 Prints After Dürer's Apocalypse" by the Czechoslovak contemporary Lubo Fiser, some of Ravel's music for piano and orchestra, Edgar Varèse's "Arcana" and Tchaikovsky's saccharine "Roméo and Juliet" overture and fantasy.

Still, there seems to be a lot going on in Russell's subconscious, and in his company he has a group of well-trained young dancers who can give him what he wants. That is already quite a bit, but the problem in "Réves" might be that more is being subjectively experienced on the stage than is being clearly communicated to the uninitiated. It will be repeated July 13 to 15 while another program, "Il était une fois Comme Toutes les fois" is on until July 11 and from July 20 to 25.

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Sino-American Minuet

Relations between the governments of the United States and the Chinese People's Republic are now routinely marked by such outstanding examples of reciprocal courtesy that observers must feel they are watching a stately and graceful minuet rather than the normal give and take of contemporary diplomatic relations.

Two weeks ago, for example, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce made his first formal public appearance in Peking as head of the U.S. liaison office there. No less a figure than Chiang Ching-kuo, Mrs. Mao Tse-tung, accompanied him on that occasion, underlining for the world what a welcome and important guest Ambassador Bruce is in China's capital. In that same spirit, Mr. Bruce's opposite number in Washington, Ambassador Huang Chen, is also receiving highly unusual treatment. A presidential jet flew him to California Thursday for unprecedented talks Friday with President Nixon at San Clemente. Both nations have come a long way since 1970, when their routine behavior and language toward each other reflected extreme hostility and mistrust.

However elaborate the ritualistic exchange of Sino-American courtesies may become, it is still a veneer covering the basic realities of power and—for the present—mutuality of interest. Whatever may be the scheduled subject of the Huang-Nixon conversations—and the rumors about Cambodia and a Kissinger trip to Peking seem reasonable—no body need doubt that Ambassador Huang really would like to know from the President, i.e., the full account of last month's intimate Brezhnev-Nixon talks. Mr. Huang and his principals in Peking are still nervous about the Brezhnev visit to this country and what to the Chinese must have seemed an

excessive display of American cordiality toward the No. 1 man in the Kremlin.

The Chinese hydrogen bomb explosion last week was undoubtedly intended as a reminder to both Washington and Moscow that China also has chips in the international diplomatic poker game, and that Messrs. Brezhnev and Nixon should have no illusion that alone they can decide the world's destiny. And neither side in the San Clemente talks Friday can be unaware of the symbolism provided by Mr. Huang's arrival on the Pacific coast simultaneously with the arrival there of atmospheric radioactivity produced by the Chinese H-bomb.

Presumably Mr. Nixon is well aware of Peking's apprehensions and will utilize the meeting with Mr. Huang to try to allay them. For all his personal debt to Mr. Brezhnev—who momentarily diverted public attention from Watergate and enabled John Dean's testimony to be postponed a week—there is no reason to suppose that the President would be so foolhardy as to aim at a Soviet-American condominium over this planet. On the contrary, it is obvious that Mr. Nixon's foreign policy during these past two years has been aimed at a new equilibrium to be achieved by promoting a Sino-American connection (which the Chinese also badly need) as an offset to the growing Soviet-American connection.

It would be surprising if the President did not intend to reassure the Chinese by inviting Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai here to receive as lavish hospitality and as warm a welcome as Mr. Brezhnev did. A visit by Chairman Mao or Premier Chou would be an appropriate act of diplomacy as well as a historic occasion.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As the World Sees It

"If the President is liable to such lapses, into what traps may he have been led by Mr. Brezhnev?" The question comes, not from one of the suspect laureates on the presidential enemy list, but from the unexcitable and conservative Daily Telegraph of London.

Concern about the implications of Watergate is growing abroad, as well as at home, as an international spotlight focuses on the drama in Washington. Japanese television has shown daily excerpts from the Senate Watergate hearings; the faces of Maureen and John W. Dean 3d are now familiar to readers in Seoul through their newspaper front pages. Only in the Communist world, ironically, is the public spared news of corruption in the American government—perhaps because of the serious business now engaged between Washington and Moscow.

The world around us may be justifiably bemused by the crossplay of charges and jurisdictions in America as President Nixon meets his Watergate. Even the more sophisticated White House-watchers differ on the meaning and justice of the proceedings now in process.

In some countries where political scandals touch a public more jaded than here, admission and proof of presidential complicity would be greeted with little more than shrugs of sympathy for a politician who got

caught. It is the presidential stance of not knowing anything about it all that seems to be giving pause to many who look to Washington for leadership. The message growing abroad seems to be one of concern at the capacity of Richard M. Nixon to direct the affairs of the world's most powerful nation.

Early on, Mr. Nixon's partisans had warned that the crescendo of Watergate accusations would weaken the authority of the President of the United States in his role as "leader of the Western world." But it is not the authority of the American presidency that is threatened; it is the authority and wisdom of the incumbent. Even those foreigners who cannot appreciate or respect the American tradition of withholding kid-glove treatment from men in power apparently cannot help but be nervous at how little Mr. Nixon, by his own accounts, seemed to understand about activities going on all around him—in the public press, for one thing, but also in the corridors leading to his own office.

The simple emerging fact is that in struggling to establish his own integrity against his Watergate accusers, the President is impeaching his own competence as head of a powerful government, as man of the world and political leader.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Political Drama in Latin America

High drama and high import now mark the politics of Argentina and neighboring Chile. In Argentina, the overwhelming event is the return from 17 years' exile of the 77-year-old Juan Peron, a figure of incandescent legend who is still regarded, even by many of his enemies, as the one man fit to save his country from political chaos. His arrival at the airport touched off a fierce gun battle among rival leftist and fascist factions among his supporters; anti-Peronist Trotskyites apparently played a role too. The old man, still coasting on his myth of super-macho, has yet to indicate at all clearly how he will cope with the violence rife in Argentine society, with the social and political ferment, or with the economic strains. The military, which kicked him out once, presumably will not permit him indefinitely to sanction the excesses of his choice—such as the amnesty granted hundreds of prisoners, including convicted political murderers. To many foreigners, Argentina's readiness to yield its fate to one man is an awesome spectacle, not to say a disturbing one. But to Argentines it appears to be a great deliverance.

Chile presents a different pattern. President Salvador Allende, in his determined if erratic pursuit of Chilean socialism, has been faced with what is for a Marxist the special embarrassment of a long strike by workers at the government-owned El Te-

niente copper mine. This strike has produced pitched street battles between the government's friends and foes, and a further deterioration in an economic crisis already marked by weak copper exports and large food imports. The crisis atmosphere was only enhanced when a colonel from Chile's pridefully nonpolitical army led 150 soldiers in a mini-coup effort at the presidential palace. The revolt was quickly snuffed out and President Allende made political capital of it, but the class struggle which is becoming rawer than ever in Chilean politics is far from having run its course. Unlike General Peron, moreover, President Allende does not have a personal myth at his command.

The currents stirring Chile and Argentina are essentially internal in origin and impact. Yet the United States cannot escape a measure of involvement. It is Chile's dispute with the formerly American-owned copper companies that has provided Mr. Allende with his most reliable instrument for rallying national sentiment. It is the properties and even the persons of American businessmen which have been subjected to terror and political attacks in Argentina. Yankee-baiting is always a temptation for a Latin politician in trouble. Some signs of progress toward a settlement of the American-Chilean dispute over the copper nationalizations would be particularly useful now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1938

PARIS—Again the sea has claimed a dreadful tribute. Our special cable dispatches this morning give details of the catastrophe off Sable Island. At five o'clock in the morning on Monday, the French trans-Atlantic liner, the *Bourgeois*, crashed into the Cromartyshire, a British sailing vessel. Ten minutes later, the *Bourgeois* sank carrying down with her over six hundred souls. One most appalling fact is that not a first-class passenger is known to be saved. There were 523 persons on board.

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1923

LONDON—Obstacles to Anglo-American friendship have been weakened or swept away one after another, declared Mr. Winston Churchill today at a luncheon given by the English Speaking Union in honor of Mr. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States. Concerning the Irish question, he said the saying used to be, "England never remembered, Ireland never forgot and America never knew." Now that has been changed he said to "England has remembered, Ireland is beginning to forget and America understands."



If We Step It Up, We Can Use Them All Before the Aug. 15 Deadline

What Is Uncle Sam's Greece

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The political and personal situation of King Constantine II of the Hellenes is considerably more complicated than is usual even in the rather commonplace 20th Century occurrence of exiled monarchs. He doesn't know who his foreign friends are and the Athens dictatorship has looked up many of his principal Greek friends.

He is a man with a cause, publicly stated, to return political freedom to his people. This is precisely the theoretical goal of France which nevertheless has granted full recognition to the colonels' new republic-by-fact, and of Britain and the U.S.A. which have hooked themselves on the horns of a dilemma.

Both London and Washington state they see no reason to make a formal decision on re-recognition of the Athens regime since it demonstrably governs. Yet the present British and American ambassadors were officially accredited both to the political government in Greece and to the sovereign, King Constantine, who has been an emigre here since his counter-coup failed in December, 1967.

The French, whose logic is Cartesian, have at least sent a new envoy to Athens, thus taking a clear-cut stand, as Spain is expected to do shortly. But England and America appear stranded on indecision.

Similar Issue

Likewise, self-appointed President Papadopoulos of the republic has seemed unwilling to face a similar and fundamental issue. All civil servants and members of the Greek armed forces have hitherto taken an oath of allegiance to the monarchy, the constitution and the nation.

Since the republic was proclaimed June 1, new members of the civil and armed establishments have sworn different oaths, deliberately omitting mention of the monarchy. But the overwhelming majority—including almost all serving officers—remain technically bound to the exiled sovereign.

This paradox seemingly places Constantine in a kind of never-never land vis-à-vis his actual, available or would-be subjects. It also complicates the possibility of his deciding whether to form some kind of government-in-exile from the impressive list of former Greek politicians now residing abroad.

The main question would be whether an exile government would help his cause. That depends on whether any West European capital would serve as host to such a "government." Since most West European democracies are members of NATO—which continues to accept republican Greece as an ally—obviously they cannot accord status to two Greek regimes at once.

No U.S. Contact

Constantine has proclaimed that he stands by his country's 1923 constitution, which insures parliamentary democracy. But Greece's main democratic partners have apparently refused to back him up on this. The United States so far dodges serious contacts with Constantine, insisting "we don't think it is in His Majesty's interest," a somewhat possessive arrogation of nonresponsibility.

In the meantime, the king is faced with a sudden and critical problem of his own. Since the

first of this month, he has found himself flat broke. The republic has decided to expropriate all his property, immovable and movable. Whatever compensation he might conceivably expect is, presumably, to be held in Greece, which he cannot enter. Thus both his announced resolve to "do something for Greek freedom" and his possible decision to move from Rome are held in abeyance.

Starting July 1, he had no more income with which to pay the rent, much less finance a national movement in exile. London could be politically more suitable than Rome. But has Constantine the money to move there with his family? And is it worth switching if he decides against a shadow government abroad?

Unfortunately for him, the young king has not benefited from the advice of friendly gov-

ernments, above all the United States which played such an enormous role in modern Greek affairs, commencing with the Truman Doctrine. Certainly Constantine doesn't want Washington to land Marines in Athens in order to put him back on his throne; but he would appreciate a chance to get some serious advice from responsible U.S. officials now that he and his cause are in a fix.

Both the king and the huge majority of his backers abroad and inside Greece believe America is deliberately throwing away the popularity it won among the Greek people by its behavior in World War II, the Hellenic civil war and the period of recovery. The illogic of that attitude strikes them as infinitely more important and just as perplexing as the equivocation of Washington on what kind of Greece it really recognizes now.

Kennedy and Wallace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Ted Kennedy's July Fourth visit to George Wallace in Alabama lights up the political landscape like a roman candle.

It identifies the swing vote in the country and marks the issue which most deeply affects the party realignment. It shows that the national majority is still up for grabs between the two big parties.

The big swing vote in the country—as James Sundquist points out in his new book, "Dynamics of the Party System"—comes from the group Sen. Kennedy is courting in Alabama. Gov. Wallace, running as a third-party candidate in 1968, won nearly 10 million votes. He took more than 13 percent of the national total—the largest figure for a third-party candidate since 1924. He carried five states in the South and did surprisingly well in the border states.

In 1972, before the assassination attempt cut short his campaign, Wallace did even better. He won Democratic primaries in Michigan, Maryland and Florida and finished second in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana, Oregon, West Virginia and New Mexico. The shift of the Wallace votes to the Republicans in the general election is what made a landslide for President Nixon. So it is not surprising that Sen. Kennedy went down to Alabama to woo the Wallace vote.

3 Major Issues

Initially, the Wallace vote formed itself as a protest within the Democratic party on three major issues. There was race, where the Kennedy and Johnson administrations were taking an activist stand on behalf of integration, policies Gov. Wallace was the man who stood in the schoolhouse door and said no. There was law and order, where at least some Northern Democrats were taking a permissive stance. George Wallace was for running over demonstrators. There was Vietnam, where many Northern Democrats stood for withdrawal on any terms. Wallace was for bombing the other side into submission.

The last two of these issues have dwindled to almost nothing. The American part in the war is ending, and Democrats and Republicans are now joined to-

gether in the compromise which ends even bombing on Aug. 15. Wallace was left of the law-and-order issue after the Democrats began hardening it in 1970, has now been totally erased by Watergate.

The subordination of Vietnam and law and order is evident in yet another feature of the Alabama encounter. Gov. Wallace has remained a Democrat. But there remains an issue which could continue to split off the Wallace followers from the Democratic party. That issue is race which now takes its most visible and abrasive forms on the practices of busing to achieve school desegregation. The Wallace followers remain diehard opponents of busing. He carried the Michigan primary with over 50 percent of the vote precisely because busing was the big issue.

But national Democratic leaders, including Sen. Kennedy, can make accommodations with the Wallace votes on race only at great peril. For something like a quarter of the Democratic vote now comes from blacks. They are militant on the race issue, and only a very special Democrat, indeed, can conciliate both the blacks and the Wallaceites.

Ted Kennedy comes closer than anybody now visible to being that Democrat. He can almost certainly have the nomination if he wants it. His lead is so pronounced that none of the party's promising younger men—for example, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota or Gov. Jack Gilligan of Ohio—are even pushing themselves forward. The field is left to Kennedy and the familiar names from the past—Humphrey, Muskie and Jackson.

In these circumstances, the Republicans can definitely not be discounted. Even after Watergate, the right Republican could combine the Wallace vote with his own party's strength for a victory in 1976. Only the odds are heavy that the right Republican will come from the conservative side of the party—will be an Agnew, a Reagan or a Connally rather than a Rockefeller or a Feroz.

Thus neither party starts with an overwhelming advantage in the quest for the swing vote represented by the Wallace followers. The party system is in flux, and the new American majority has not yet been formed.

Letters

Nixon's Golf Course

The column by Jack Anderson which you reprinted in part in the July 4 EDITION, and which purports to link the donation of lawn maintenance and materials with a retail value of \$2,673 to the settlement of an anti-trust case is not only completely wrong but ludicrous.

The construction of a three-hole course at San Clemente was the idea of a local group, the Golfing Friends of the President, which went to the local golf course superintendents association in late 1969 and suggested that the association and its supplier members might wish to build a small golf course at the Western White House. This took place approximately a year and a half before O.M. Scott Co. became an ITT company. Along with other suppliers, Scott made materials available at low prices and since 1969 has contributed materials with a retail value of \$2,673.50.

Scott does a considerable business with golf course superintendents, and to put this whole matter in proper perspective, did over \$300,000 business in professional lawn care products in 1972 in the southern California area.

Anderson also stated that the "free golf green coincides closely with the \$400,000 pledge for financing the Republican convention."

As stated earlier, this project took place long before Scott joined ITT and has been brought to your attention previously; there never was an ITT pledge to finance the Republican convention. It is a well-known fact that Sheraton Corporation had pledged \$100,000 to the San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau as part of the community effort to attract the 1972 convention to that city.

The timing of the Scott-ITT affiliation was known to the Anderson staff at the time they made inquiries, but they apparently chose to overlook this rather important timing difference.

NIGEL ROWE,
Assistant director,
ITT public relations.
Brussels.

The Press

It is not the press that makes or destroys men, as nor can the historians change the course of history. For it is with their own deeds that men make or destroy themselves and with their hands they write the pages of history, some making them golden, others turning them black. Since all things of this world are destined to reflections, and finally, as all that is hidden in the dark must come into the light, the press is nothing but the mirror of men's own images.

A. K. SAJJAD,
Boulogne-Billancourt,
France.

End of an Era

I sincerely hope that the closing words of your editorial "An Era Has Ended" (EIT, June 26), may prove right. But I have my doubts.

Facts and recent history has taught us that the intense diplomatic activity and "friendship" declarations which we are witnessing now, are usually the forerunners of serious international crisis or even war. The partners tend to reassure each other before making the big move: lest the other one misunderstands and overreacts.

The huge rearmament in the Persian Gulf is far from a routine matter. With the embury still smoldering in the Middle East, the situation from Libya to India is highly stressed politically and militarily.

Somebody better get the fire extinguisher ready!

J. HABIT.
Brussels.

Keeping Informed

This U.S. citizen resents Emmett Steele's attack (Letters, June 30-July 1) on your publication for the sin of providing us with daily developments in the Watergate investigations. Your coverage of our mutual theater is as thorough as ever.

A country is as good as its government, and the people get the kind of government they deserve. It will be a bad one if they prefer not to face up to its immorality and corruption in its very heart—a cover-up. It is reassuring to many of us that there are still congressmen and newspapers courageous enough to expose crime in Washington.

HELEN PELL LOOMIS,
San Felix de Guixols, Spain.

Never at a Loss

In the midst of this Water gate flood, don't you think it is good time to quote our old friend Machiavelli?

"Few people know how to conduct dishonest affairs honorably."

LORRRAINE STOLAROFF,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Prize and Drought

In his article "Pride and Drought in West Africa" (EIT, July 3), Stanley Meisler betrays a trend of thought, particularly in certain European and colonialist-minded opportunists who resort in the East African greens of Kenya.

Drought is not an unknown catastrophe in that arid upper region of West Africa. To this effect African leaders must have realistically invoked rains as equally as the nomads of the region. It was definitely a hard fact to concede when it became evident that this drought was one that decided to stay.

Mr. Meisler suggests, rather laughably, that African governments do not like talking about their poverty. All the Africans, including the reactionary leaders of micronationalistic states all over the continent, would never dream of such an exposed to the outside world when we know that in the capitalist world the motto is everyone on his own. Colonialists of yesterday have become paternalists of today and they are all but "glad to help" in Africa's problems. The answers to these problems brought by neo-colonialism are the keys to African economic and even political emancipation. The superpowers know it too.

The "deep feeling of inferiority" which Mr. Meisler betrays may have rightly been the rationale for colonialism. But this rationale worked flawlessly only in Francophone Africa. And then the said rationale was to temper down the recalcitrant assimilated Africans. These are the same people in current African bureaucracy, and in such a minority that they can hardly represent any characteristic of the African culture.

This "inferiority complex" is just one of the many sides of a new cultural and politico-economic movement that Mr. Meisler seems to know very, very little about.

He cites the United Nations report that "sixteen of the 25 poorest countries in the world are African." This is either an ignorant or deliberate acceptance of ill-faith.

Every conscious African is aware of the relentless efforts of ideological machines like the UN or subversive ones like the CIA to sabotage both the African states and the psychological frame of the African. In the same way every conscious African is equally relentless in the spreading of the "pride de conscience." We know that the Western world is built on such materials as diamonds, chrome, copper, bauxite, nickel and iron in all of whose supply Africa boasts a solid overall 80 percent.

If Mr. Meisler has failed to enlighten himself on the politics of economics, it is less permissible that as a journalist he cannot even produce pertinent analyses on the psychology of a people in whose region he works.

Apart from the revolutions of Guinea, Algeria and Tangania, African states are being run in the way Europe wanted them to be run. It all seems a long and well-thought-out process from slavery to the present neo-colonialism.

Through cultural alienation we thus now have political alienation, and the economic legacies of colonialism could not be solved by any of the reactionary Euro-Africanist leaders and nations that have gone so far into European thought that we feel offentimes skeptical of their return.

If with all these problems that are now mostly economic Africa still strives for emancipation, then political unity is automatically compatible.

Our "inferiority complex" may well be in all cases a deliberate reference, a reaction to the fact that our pending emancipation, and unity would hardly encourage derogatory remarks by journalists who spend their time in down town bars sweating to denigrate our masses.

PARRELL E. CINGAMANFA,
Paris.

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Drought is not an unknown catastrophe in that arid upper region of West Africa. To this effect African leaders must have realistically invoked rains as equally as the nomads of the region. It was definitely a hard fact to concede when it became evident that this drought was one that decided to stay.

Mr. Meisler suggests, rather laughably, that African governments do not like talking about their poverty. All the Africans, including the reactionary leaders of micronationalistic states all over the continent, would never dream of such an exposed to the outside world when we know that in the capitalist world the motto is everyone on his own. Colonialists of yesterday have become paternalists of today and they are all but "glad to help" in Africa's problems. The answers to these problems brought by neo-colonialism are the keys to African economic and even political emancipation. The superpowers know it too.

The "deep feeling of inferiority" which Mr. Meisler betrays may have rightly been the rationale for colonialism. But this rationale worked flawlessly only in Francophone Africa. And then the said rationale was to temper down the recalcitrant assimilated Africans. These are the same people in current African bureaucracy, and in such a minority that they can hardly represent any characteristic of the African culture.

This "inferiority complex" is just one of the many sides of a new cultural and politico-economic movement that Mr. Meisler seems to know very, very little about.

He cites the United Nations report that "sixteen of the 25 poorest countries in the world are African." This is either an ignorant or deliberate acceptance of ill-faith.

Every conscious African is aware of the relentless efforts of ideological machines like the UN or subversive ones like the CIA to sabotage both the African states and the psychological frame of the African. In the same way every conscious African is equally relentless in the spreading of the "pride de conscience." We know that the Western world is built on such materials as diamonds, chrome, copper, bauxite, nickel and iron in all of whose supply Africa boasts a solid overall 80 percent.

If Mr. Meisler has failed to enlighten himself on the politics of economics, it is less permissible that as a journalist he cannot even produce pertinent analyses on the psychology of a people in whose region he works.

Apart from the revolutions of Guinea, Algeria and Tangania, African states are being run in the way Europe wanted them to be run. It all seems a long and well-thought-out process from slavery to the present neo-colonialism.

Through cultural alienation we thus now have political alienation, and the economic legacies of colonialism could not be solved by any of the reactionary Euro-Africanist leaders and nations that have gone so far into European thought that we feel offentimes skeptical of their return.

If with all these problems that are now mostly economic Africa still strives for emancipation, then political unity is automatically compatible.

Our "inferiority complex" may well be in all cases a deliberate reference, a reaction to the fact that our pending emancipation, and unity would hardly encourage derogatory remarks by journalists who spend their time in down town bars sweating to denigrate our masses.

PARRELL E. CINGAMANFA,
Paris.

Never at a Loss

In the midst of this Water gate flood, don't you think it is good time to quote our old friend Machiavelli?

"Few people know how to conduct dishonest affairs honorably."

LORRRAINE STOLAROFF,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Prize and Drought

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FINANCE

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Page 9

Dollar Falls Sharply
On Devaluation Rumors

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Major U.S. Banks Join
Rate Increase to 8.25%

Dollar's Drop
Sends Prices
Down in N.Y.

Dow Index Declines 4
In Moderate Trading

(Continued from Page 1)
around coming." But he declined to predict when this might occur.
The under secretary had just returned from Paris, where he attended a meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He said that while he was in Europe the question of the influence of the Watergate scandal on the dollar "was not really brought up."
Many European bankers and currency experts have been saying in the last few weeks that Watergate, with its implications of a weakened presidency, was probably the main cause of the dollar's decline.
Mr. Volcker also said that he could not add to what the administration has already said about the prospects of U.S. intervention in European currency exchanges to support the dollar. "There has been no real U.S. commitment to make such intervention," he said.
Such intervention was urged today by Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clerq. He noted that it had been agreed after the monetary crisis in March 1971 that the United States would "gladly" intervene when, as he said, "serious movements occurred."
"Personally," he added, "I hope the United States will intervene to support the dollar."
Another warning came from Fritz Leutwiler, director general of the Swiss National Bank, who said the situation on international currency exchanges had not "completely out of control."
He told Foreign Bankers Association meeting in Bern that the trends are no longer motivated by economic facts. The question, he said, is how long will the United States "watch idly" the continued decline of the dollar.
"I hope and believe," Mr. Leutwiler said, "that the United States is now more ready than a few weeks ago to consider supporting its own currency."
In Frankfurt, Karl Otto Foehl, monetary and exchange director at the Finance Ministry, warned that any further deterioration of international confidence in the dollar could have disastrous consequences and lead to the collapse of the world's economic system.
He emphasized that the dollar is "vastly undervalued" and the deutsche mark "strongly overvalued," adding that he is convinced that confidence in the dollar can be restored.
Mr. Foehl said political developments in the United States and particularly the Watergate affair said the U.S. trade and payments deficits are the main causes of the dollar's weakness.
However, Mr. Foehl said that the U.S. payments situation appears to be improving.
In France, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing ruled out any revision of the franc, a rumor circulating on exchange markets.
Speaking in a radio interview, the minister said France will not allow a franc devaluation "either through market forces or through a decision."
Any further deterioration of the dollar's value, Mr. Giscard said, "is a matter of concern to us, but it is not a matter of crisis in the French economy." The French economy would lose its international competitiveness.
Sources at the French Finance Ministry, meanwhile, denied reports, again circulating on currency exchanges, that any major decisions on international currency realignments are imminent.
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the sources noted, is going to Moscow next week, and would not be leaving Paris if important moves were about to be made.
Famed Under Pressure
In London, where the pound is under pressure for the first time in recent weeks, there was no indication of any move by Britain to support its currency.
In an editorial comment on the situation, The Financial Times said that the crisis sprang from "the continuing ramifications of the Watergate affair and the widespread feeling arising from it that President Nixon lacks the authority either to regulate the U.S. economy or to take a positive initiative in the reform of the international monetary and trading systems."
Meanwhile, the price of gold rose in London, as it usually does when the dollar falls. It was priced at \$127 at the afternoon fixing, up \$4 from yesterday afternoon.
Observers of the currency scene noted that a scheduled meeting of central bank governors will be held in Basel during the weekend. There were no immediate reports on what action could come out of the meeting.
As an offshoot of the situation of the dollar, the management board of the United Nations today considered the possibility of dropping the U.S. dollar as the guiding currency for the world's budget and replacing it with one or more stronger currencies, sources said.
All recommendations by the board formally called the Administrative Coordination Committee—are subject to the approval of the UN General Assembly.
At a press conference here yesterday, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said the UN had lost \$9 million out of a budget of \$225 million last year due to the effects of the dollar devaluation.
LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:
July 6, 1973
Sterling (per £) 2.5725 2.5725 -2.14
Belg. fr. (A) 34.9 34.9 -2.29
Belg. fr. (B) 34.7 34.7 -2.29
Dutch guilder 3.625 3.625 -2.29
Danish krona 5.655 5.655 -2.29
Eurodollar 22.875 22.875 -2.29
Fr. fr. (A) 4.83 4.83 -2.29
Fr. fr. (B) 4.83 4.83 -2.29
Guilder 3.625 3.625 -2.29
Irish punt 4.20 4.20 -2.29
Lira (A) 915 915 -2.29
Lira (B) 880 880 -2.29
Pound 2.5725 2.5725 -2.29
Sw. krona 3.95 3.95 -2.29
Swiss franc 2.1 2.1 -2.29
Yen 361 361 -2.29
* Indicated.
Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
At Press 2: Commercial.

France Urged
To Seek Delay
In Trade Talks

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—French business leaders are urging the government to seek postponement of the opening of the trade talks within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in view of the continued unsettled monetary situation.
Jacques Ferry, president of the French Association of Large Enterprises, said that "common sense and Europe's interest" dictate that the trade negotiations between the United States and Europe should be adjourned until "serious progress" is accomplished in restoring the international monetary system.
Mr. Ferry, who is also president of the French Steel Industry Federation, said that in the meantime the European Economic Community should take measures to protect itself against monetary dumping which will soon become intolerable for its economy.
Jacques Maitre, a member of the Social and Economic Council, a consultative body, said France should refuse to begin trade negotiations as long as monetary disequilibrium—a disorder brought about by the non-convertibility of the dollar.
"The EEC should tell the United States that a return to fixed parities is a pre-condition to any trade accord," he said.
Commenting on the new French anti-inflation program, the French Employers Association welcomed the "firm" attitude of the Finance Ministry. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the forthcoming trade talks.
In presenting his program yesterday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it was "unrealistic" to begin negotiations under current disorderly monetary conditions.
Today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the Finance Committee of the National Assembly that France does not oppose the opening of the trade talks in September. But he said it is doubtful that effective talks can take place.

EEC-U.S. Talks
On Export Curbs
To Be Delayed

BRUSSELS, July 6 (AP)—Pierre Lardinois, commissioner in charge of agriculture for the European Economic Community, will delay his visit to Washington, the U.S. mission to the EEC said today.
Mr. Lardinois had been scheduled to fly to Washington this weekend to confer with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte and Treasury Secretary George Shultz on the U.S. outlook in soybean exports.
A spokesman at the U.S. mission said it appears that no mutually satisfactory time for the talks can be found until about July 16.
Mr. Lardinois told a news conference today the EEC will press for international agreements on grain and other food products during the Nixon round of trade negotiations due to start in September.
Meanwhile, Addeke H. Boerma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, warned that the world is threatened with a food shortage because grain stocks are at a 20-year low.
He said it was already clear that current production will not cover even the lowest possible foreseeable wheat requirements in the 1973-74 season. A lack of rice and a threatened shortage of wheat will generate further pressure on wheat supplies, he said.

Dupont, Walston Complete Merger

Dupont Glove Furgan and Walston Co. have completed a combination of their business operations. In the new structure, Walston has changed its name to Dupont Walston Inc. and will conduct the sales and marketing services formerly provided by both organizations. Total capitalization of Dupont Walston is in excess of \$53 million. Dupont Glove Furgan has been restructured to be responsible for processing the business of both firms. This includes operations, data processing, securities handling, customer accounting, communications, floor brokerage and administrative services. Dupont Walston becomes the second largest sales organization in the U.S. securities industry with 159 offices and approximately 2,600 account executives.

Mitsui & Co. Plans Social Spending

Mitsui & Co. says it plans to earmark about 2 percent of its annual pre-tax profit for use in fulfilling the company's "social responsibilities." The firm foresees spending the funds on consumer problems, pollution control and public welfare. The company intends to propose that the Mitsui group establish an environmental research institute. It also plans to open Mitsui's recreational facilities to the public, to expand the group's medical facilities for student nurses, to promote forestry schools and nature parks and to provide low-cost housing to supplement government housing programs. Mitsui describes the step as a "refund" to society.

Auto Sales Records in U.S.

New U.S. auto sales rose 5 percent in June from a year earlier, with both domestic and foreign models setting records for the period. Sales of

imported cars increased 13 percent last month—twice as much on a percentage basis as the total sales gain. Deliveries of U.S.-made cars increased only about 4 percent. It was the second month in a row in which foreign car sales exceeded Detroit auto makers' expectations, indicating there has been little serious impact on importers so far from the numerous price increases they have had to apply to their products this year because of currency changes.

Toyota Wankel License Extended

Audi NSU Auto Union AG and Wankel GmbH, holders of Wankel engine patents, have agreed to extend the scope of Toyota Motor Co.'s Wankel license. Toyota can now manufacture Wankel rotary engines in Japan from 75 hp to 150 hp for all land vehicles and the sales territory has been extended to the United States, Canada and Western Europe, Audi says. The existing license agreement covered only cars and limited sales to Japan. Toyota plans to produce large-capacity Wankel rotary engines from the beginning of 1974.

Coming to Site Office in Paris

Corning Glass Works says its Europe-area headquarters will be moved from Corning, N.Y., to Paris, and will be headed by Julian H. Allen, vice president of the Corning subsidiary Corning International Corp. and general manager of European operations. William H. Hudson has been elected a vice-president of Corning International. He was president of Sovirel SA, a Corning company in Paris, and remains a member of the board of directors. Succeeding Mr. Hudson and also elected to the board of directors is Jean Regis, who has been general manager of operations.

Fear Distortion of Economy

U.S. Businessmen Advise Against Phase-4

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).

More than 30 business leaders told administration policy makers yesterday that it would be better to end wage-price controls than to go ahead with the administration's plan for a Phase-4 that would be tougher than Phase-3. At a 90-minute meeting at the White House behind closed doors, all but a handful of the invited businessmen favored ending the present freeze and the 28-month-old controls program at the earliest possible moment, according to two separate accounts by participants.

"It was not ideological stuff so much as experience," one participant said. "They were virtually unanimous. They don't want Phase-4 because the figures and experience of people show it's just not going to work. If it's effective in holding down cost increases, it's going to produce shortages and people are going to go out of business."

Another participant summed up the consensus, as he heard it, this way: "It's time right now to get out of the controls business. To stay in any further is to further distort the economy."

Ominous Sign

If the sentiments voiced to George P. Shultz, the Secretary of the Treasury, and John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, are representative of feelings in the wider business community, they are an ominous portent for Phase-4. They would appear to signal large numbers of applications for exceptional treatment, intense corporate efforts to circumvent the regulations and a barrage of

criticism that can do Mr. Nixon no good politically.

There was some speculation that one reason for the apparent intensification of opposition to controls, opposition that began to surface late in 1972 before Phase-2 gave way to the milder, less effective Phase-3, was Mr. Dunlop's proposal that the government should force some cost absorption on business in Phase-4.

A departure from the Phase-2 and Phase-3 rule that cost increases may be fully passed as higher prices to the consumer, plus customary mark-ups or profit margins, would imply a profits squeeze.

Lionel D. Edie Inc., the economic consulting subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, says in its latest discussion of the business outlook that "an overly tough Phase-4, especially if it cracks down on profits, could tip the country into a recession that nobody wants."

Painted Remarks

Mr. Dunlop was reported to have discussed cost absorption in brief but pointed remarks at the start of the meeting. He was reported to have said that the central problem in designing Phase-4 is to deal with the extremely high cost increases that are going to be moving through the economy from sharp increases in recent months in raw materials prices, especially food and primary commodities.

At a press briefing before the White House meeting, Mr. Dunlop said, "It is not our intention to force an industry by cost absorption into a loss position." Food industry spokesmen were described as particularly emphatic in describing the problems they face. Food wholesalers and processors especially have complained that they cannot continue to do business because of rising farm prices, which are uncontrolled, and the freeze on wholesale and retail prices.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which sent representatives to the White House consultation, said later in a statement that continuation of controls would "serve no useful purpose" and in the long run would make "stabilization more difficult to achieve."

Meat Packer Closing

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (Reuters).—Penn Packing Co., one of the largest meat slaughterers in the Eastern United States, has announced that it will close down its plant next week because of the government price freeze on meat products.
Ernest Milon, vice-president of the pork packing company, said the plant would lay off its 500

employees on Monday and remain shut "until there is a change in government policy which will allow (the plant) to resume operations."

Mr. Milon pointed out that the government has put ceiling prices on wholesale and retail meat but "at the same time has allowed the cost of live animals to increase at a rapid, uncontrolled rate."

Swiss Price Index Gains

BERN, July 6 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price index at the end of June rose to 129.7 (1963 equals 100), an increase of 0.5 percent compared with May and a record rise of 10.3 percent on the same year-ago month, the Department for Industry, Trade and Labour said today.

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).

Major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate to 8 1/4 percent today, a one-quarter point increase. The action carries the prime rate to its highest level in more than three years.
Many banks also raised pass-book savings interest rates by one-half point to 5 percent and federal agencies increased the maximum interest rate permitted on home mortgages to 7 3/4 percent from 7 percent.

Banks making the prime rate move today included Bank of America, the nation's largest commercial bank, First National City Bank, Continental Illinois, First Pennsylvania, Marine Midland Bank of New York, Girard Bankers Trust, Bank of California, Franklin National and Harris Bank.

Later today other large banks joined the increase in the prime rate. The banks included Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Mellon, Wells Fargo and Irving Trust.
The new rate was initiated yesterday by Midstate Banks Inc., a holding company for a group of mid-sized banks.

The prime rate is the minimum borrowing fee banks charge their largest and most creditworthy corporate customers.

The move to 8 1/4 percent followed by only three days a 1/4 point increase in the rate to 8 percent by banks across the country. Monday's round of increases came on the heels of anti-inflationary action by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten up on the growth in availability of money.

Rate Jump Sharply

NEW YORK, July 6 (Reuters).—Figures released yesterday by the New York Federal Reserve Bank show that interest rates jumped sharply in the statement week to July 3, following last Friday's moves by the Fed in allowing a rise in the discount rate and calling for an increase in reserve requirements.

The figures show that the Fed funds, on a daily average basis, jumped to an all time high of 10.21 percent, a rise of 162 basis points over the average for the previous week.

There were several factors combining to produce the highest level since the Fed started keeping records in 1947, banking sources said.

Firstly, last weekend was the end of a quarterly statement period for most banks. As they do not like to close a statement period with too heavy borrowings, they deliberately left the level of borrowings decline ahead of the weekend.

However, this led to a scramble for funds on both Monday and Tuesday when the Fed funds rate equalled the all-time high level of 15 percent.
Nationally, bank borrowings from the Fed's discount window were \$240.1 billion on a daily average basis, up from \$184.6 billion last week. On Monday alone, the sources said that borrowings reached a record \$4 billion plus.
Another factor was additional reserve requirement, stemming from the high level of bank deposits this week and due for payment yesterday, which meant the banks were aggressive bidders for funds to meet these requirements. The moves announced last Friday by the Fed also came into play, creating further demands.

Among other key interest rate indicators, the average 90-day commercial paper rates jumped 38 basis points to 8.56 percent and the average three-month Treasury bill rate was 45 basis points higher at 7.69 percent.

French Bank Raising

Base Loan Rate to 8.25%

PARIS, July 6 (Reuters).—Crédit du Nord said today it will raise its base lending rate to 8.25 percent from 7.7 percent, effective Monday.
Banking sources said other banks are expected to follow this increase which is larger than the 0.3 percent rise forecast earlier.
The move follows the increase in the Bank of France's discount rate to 8.5 percent yesterday.

Dutch Living Cost Up

AMSTERDAM, July 6 (Reuters).

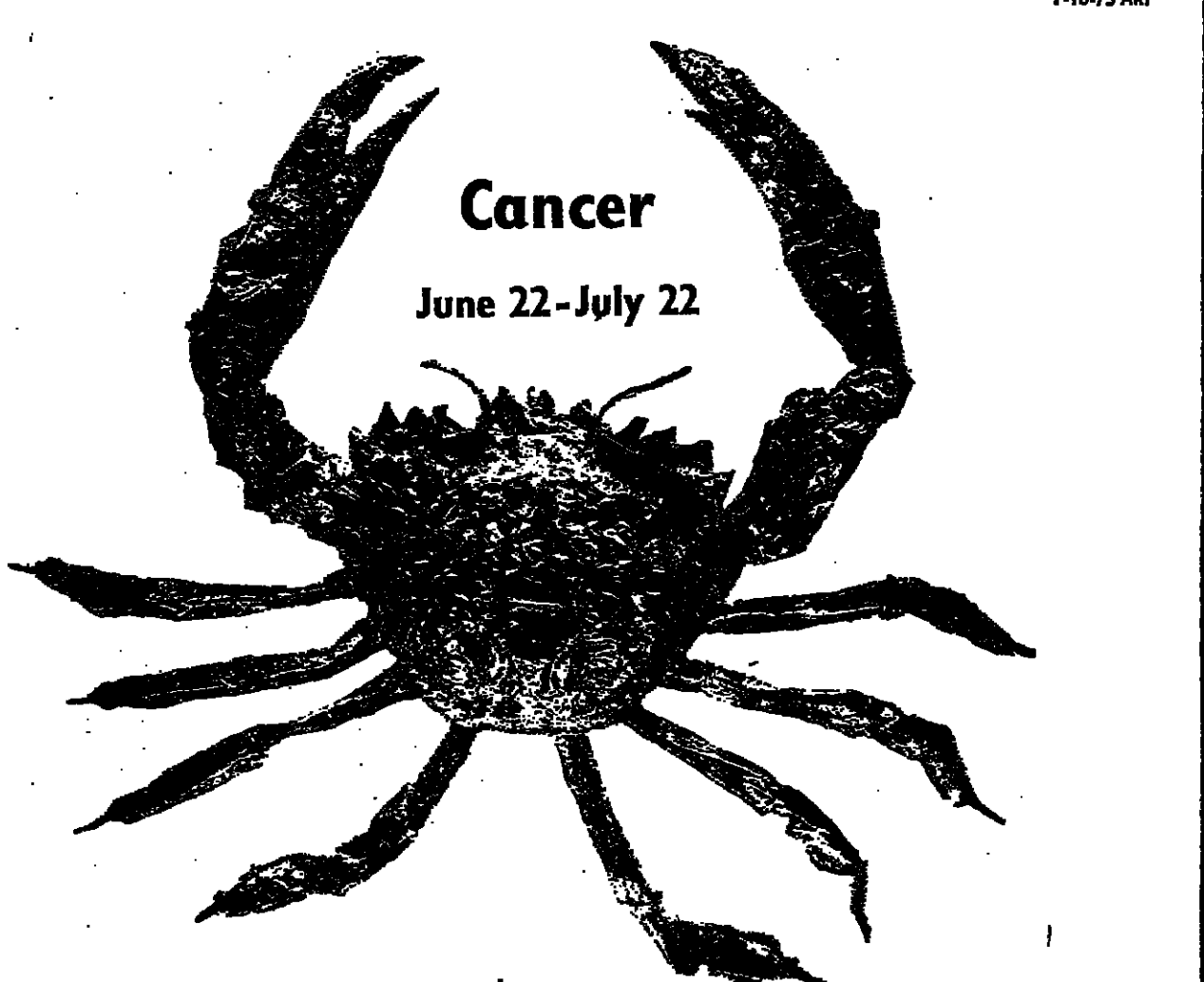
The Dutch cost of living index rose to 129.8 (1960 equals 100) in June from 129.5 in May, the Economics Ministry announced today. It noted that a comparison of the average price level of the past 12 months with the preceding period shows the price rise virtually steady at 7.8 percent a year.

Zapata Tumbles

Zapata Corp., which opened minutes before the final bell, fell 4 1/8 to 25. Zapata said yesterday it sold its international bulk shipping subsidiary—Zapata Neacs Shipping Co. Ltd.—to Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. and Palmerton Holdings Ltd. for \$208 million.

Gold mining issues jumped sharply in response to higher billion prices in Europe. ASA Ltd. rose 4 1/8 to 54 7/8, Campbell Red Lake 2 1/8 to 59 3/8, Homestake Mining 3 3/4 to 51 and Dome Mines 5 to 102.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 22.34, while declines led advances, 402 to 319. Turnover was 1.70 million shares, compared with 1.63 million yesterday.



Cancer
June 22-July 22

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779

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population

[illegible][illegible]

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Mr. Peter van Beek - General Manager - Data Services International
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DORFEN, ATTN: ARSAG-CC,
Tankkaserne, Barmatz, 8800 Worms, West Germany.

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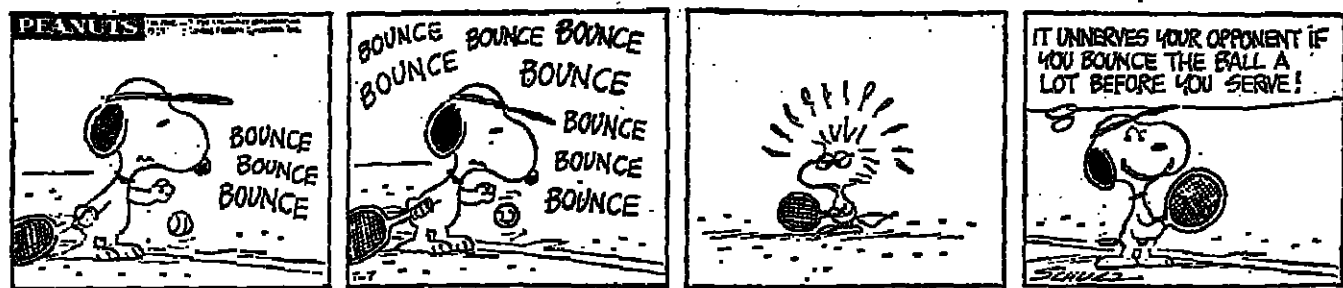
Spanish marketing executive (39), with broad experience in large National and International companies, in the field of consumer goods, consumer durables and advertising. Proven record of success in positions as Marketing Director and Joint General Manager. University graduate, fluent in English, French and Spanish. Seeks more challenging opportunity to take advantage of his experience in the expanding Spanish market. Write: "Brey," San Justo 1, Madrid-12.

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I am a seasoned New York attorney specializing in heavy corporate matters, as well as being a thoroughly experienced businessman and manager (both sales and production). I am 48 years old and present the proper image. I would like to relocate to England, with my wife and 3 children, for at least 1 year, preferably beginning September, 1973. I am quite versatile and would consider any position or assignment. Do you need someone to offer a new "challenge" to your existing operation in Europe, or can you use someone who can "push" a new business for you? I would also consider simply representing your firm. What have you available?

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PEANUTS



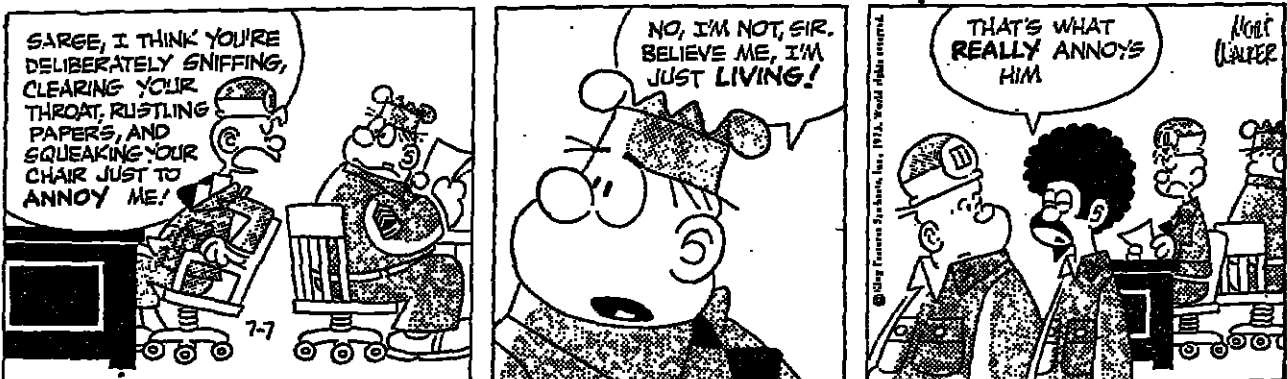
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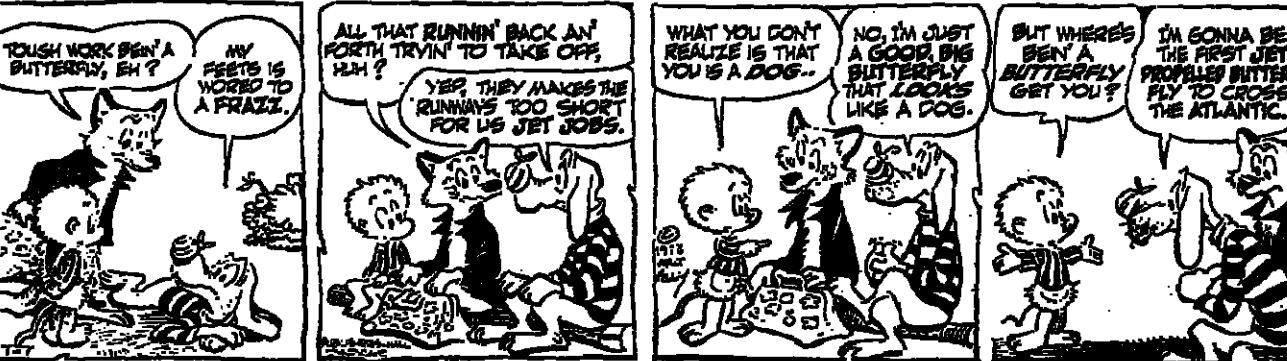
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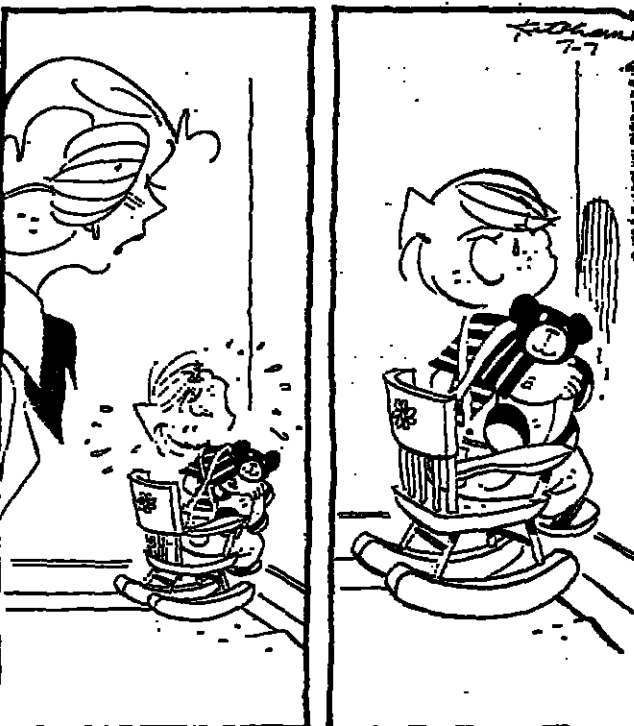
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GIESTE

7-7- [] [] [] [] [] [] []

CUMIS

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YINTAD

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SYMFIL

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

**MAY HELP PROMOTE
GOOD FEELING.**

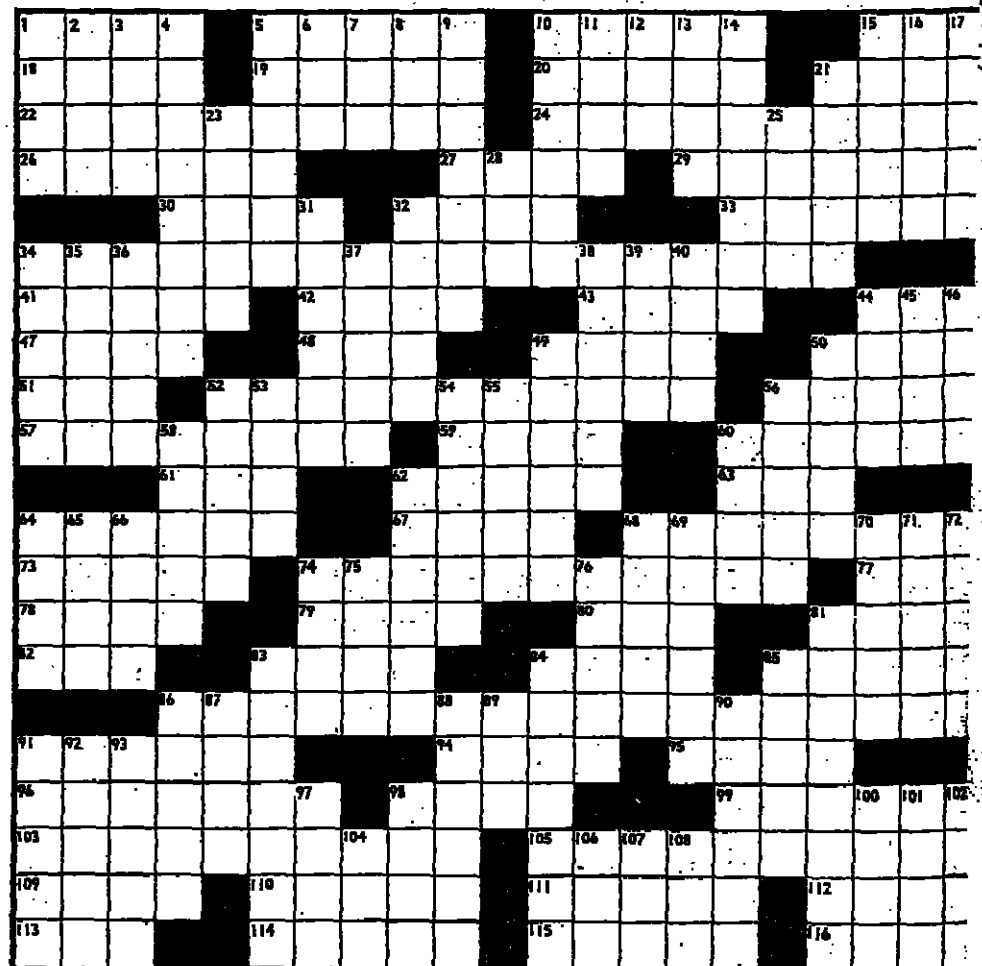
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAMUT SCARF TEAPOT RANROD
Answer: Take in hand for a bath! — SOAP

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENDT

OUTLANDISH OUTLANDS—By Thomas Sheehan

[illegible]

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
31 Yield, & die	43 Upraisin' body	44 ————	51 ————	52 Male an' effn	
32 ————	45 Verplan dolly	45 ————	52 Armathen	53 Yerd all	
33 ————	46 Promises	46 ————	53 Lavinia	54 ————	
34 ————	47 Light refractor	47 ————	54 Familiar air	55 ————	
35 ————	48 ————	48 ————	55 ————	56 ————	
36 ————	49 ————	49 ————	56 ————	57 ————	
37 ————	50 ————	50 ————	57 ————	58 ————	
38 ————	51 ————	51 ————	58 ————	59 ————	
39 ————	52 ————	52 ————	59 ————	60 ————	
40 ————	53 ————	53 ————	60 ————	61 ————	
41 ————	54 ————	54 ————	61 ————	62 ————	
42 ————	55 ————	55 ————	62 ————	63 ————	
43 ————	56 ————	56 ————	63 ————	64 ————	
44 ————	57 ————	57 ————	64 ————	65 ————	
45 ————	58 ————	58 ————	65 ————	66 ————	
46 ————	59 ————	59 ————	66 ————	67 ————	
47 ————	60 ————	60 ————	67 ————	68 ————	
48 ————	61 ————	61 ————	68 ————	69 ————	
49 ————	62 ————	62 ————	69 ————	70 ————	
50 ————	63 ————	63 ————	70 ————	71 ————	
51 ————	64 ————	64 ————	71 ————	72 ————	
52 ————	65 ————	65 ————	72 ————	73 ————	
53 ————	66 ————	66 ————	73 ————	74 ————	
54 ————	67 ————	67 ————	74 ————	75 ————	
55 ————	68 ————	68 ————	75 ————	76 ————	
56 ————	69 ————	69 ————	76 ————	77 ————	
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58 ————	71 ————	71 ————	78 ————	79 ————	
59 ————	72 ————	72 ————	79 ————	80 ————	
60 ————	73 ————	73 ————	80 ————	81 ————	
61 ————	74 ————	74 ————	81 ————	82 ————	
62 ————	75 ————	75 ————	82 ————	83 ————	
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65 ————	78 ————	78 ————	85 ————	86 ————	
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68 ————	81 ————	81 ————	88 ————	89 ————	
69 ————	82 ————	82 ————	89 ————	90 ————	
70 ————	83 ————	83 ————	90 ————	91 ————	
71 ————	84 ————	84 ————	91 ————	92 ————	
72 ————	85 ————	85 ————	92 ————	93 ————	
73 ————	86 ————	86 ————	93 ————	94 ————	
74 ————	87 ————	87 ————	94 ————	95 ————	
75 ————	88 ————	88 ————	95 ————	96 ————	
76 ————	89 ————	89 ————	96 ————	97 ————	
77 ————	90 ————	90 ————	97 ————	98 ————	
78 ————	91 ————	91 ————	98 ————	99 ————	
79 ————	92 ————	92 ————	99 ————	100 ————	
80 ————	93 ————	93 ————	100 ————		

6th L.A. Loss in Row

Padres' Arlin 2-Hits Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP).—Steve Arlin hit his second consecutive shutout, a two-hitter, and Fred Kennedy hit a home run to lead the San Diego Padres to a 3-0 victory over slumping Los Angeles last night, completing a three-game sweep of the Dodgers.

The loss was the sixth in a row for Los Angeles, but the Dodgers retained their 3 1/2-game lead over San Francisco in the National League West when the Giants lost to Cincinnati.

Arlin, 5-6, allowed only a first-inning single by Bill Buckner

and a one-out single in the fifth by Bill Russell.

Reds 4, Giants 3

At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion's two-out ninth-inning single, his fifth straight hit of the game, scored Don Gullett from second base to give the Reds a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

Gullett, who blanked the Giants the last two innings to pick up his ninth victory against seven losses, touched off the winning rally by beating out an infield hit off Ellis Sosa. When Pete Rose followed with a single, Sosa was replaced by Don Mo-

Mahon, who struck out Joe Morgan to set the stage for Concepcion's game-winning

Mets 7, Expos 3

At Montreal, Rusty Staub, who homered in the fourth inning, drove in two runs with a single during a five-run seventh inning that paced New York to a 7-3 victory over the Expos.

Pharos 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, Richie Hebner hit a two-run single and a game-winning homer, leading Pittsburgh to a 3-2 victory over the Cardinals that snapped the Pirates' three-game losing spin.

Royals 12, Twins 10

In the American League, four unearned runs in the third inning and Cookie Rojas's three-run homer in the sixth helped Kansas City to a 12-10 victory over Minnesota, which was playing at home.

The Royals scored four unearned runs in the third inning on just two hits. With one out, Paul Schaaf walked and moved to second base on Fran Healy's single. Both runners moved up on a wild pitch and scored when left-fielder Mike Adams dropped Rojas's fly ball against the fence.



THE DAY'S LOSERS—Hardy tennis fans wait for the rain to stop at Wimbledon yesterday, without success.

Wimbledon, Under the Weather, Puts Off Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (NYT).—It's a matter of record that just 10 years ago the match between the then Miss Billie Jean Moffit and Margaret Court—the first of Billie Jean's eight titles here—was rained out. And so it was today, also, in Mrs. King's 13th Wimbledon ("That's my lucky number"). She is the favorite to take her second title in a row here and her fifth in all tomorrow against 18-year-old Chris Evert.

It was decided to play the men's final between Jan. Kodecs of Czechoslovakia and Alex Metreveli of Russia tomorrow, too. Play will start with the women at 1:30 p.m.

During Chris's short career, she has lost to Mrs. King in the semifinals at Forest Hills in 1971 and last year, beat her three out of four on clay, her favorite surface. And none of her hometown fans will forget her passing she gave Billie Jean, 6-1, 6-0, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Miss Evert is not considered a grass court specialist, but her three-set victory over the great Mrs. Court puts her in with a strong chance.

During the weekend—they will also play Sunday—Mrs. King has six matches in prospect, including two in the women's doubles with Rosie Casals, with whom she has won four titles, and possibly three in the mixed doubles with Owen Davidson of Australia.

Judge Rules Little League for Boys

PITTSBURGH, July 6 (UPI).—Federal Judge Barron P. McCune ruled last night that the Avonworth Baseball Conference had every right to bar a 10-year-old girl from playing Little League baseball.

"I have serious doubts that the Fifth and the 14th Amendments apply to situations of this kind," McCune said. "I doubt if there's any unconstitutional discrimination in this instance or discrimination of any kind, for that matter."

The judge said that he based his decision on the fact that baseball is a contact sport and that other legal precedents had guaranteed women equal rights only in such noncontact sports as golf, tennis and skiing.

The parents of Pamela Magill went to court when the conference refused to let her play. They alleged that she was being discriminated against because of her sex.

Members of the conference board of directors said the girl's admission to Little League would downgrade the team's status and might hurt the play, complicate the task of getting fathers to volunteer for coaching and managing duties, and greatly embarrass the boys who had to sit on the bench while a girl was on the playing field.

4 Advance to Finals

U.S. Crews Star in 7 Regatta Events

HENLEY ON THAMES, England, July 6 (UPI).—U.S. crews made a determined assault on seven of Henley Royal Regatta's 12 events today, with American crews surging into four finals and three semifinals.

The United States which collected two trophies last year, was assured of at least one title when both Northeastern University of Boston, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology qualified for tomorrow's final of the Prince Philip Cup.

Northeastern also got its heavyweight-eight crew through to the final of the regatta's premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup, where the opposition tomorrow will be the crack Russian crew Trud Kolonna.

In the Silver Bobslet, Mark Borchert and Terry Adams of Washington's Potomac Club continued to confound the experts by reaching the final while Potomac's Steward's Cup entry reached the last stage of that event, also.

In the Ladies Challenge Plate

—a men's event despite the title—three U.S. crews rewrote the record book, surging into tomorrow's semifinals.

Harvard clipped the one-day-old Ladies Plate record for the one mile, 550-yard River Thames course in trimming a Cambridge crew by 2 3/4 of a length in six minutes 34 seconds.

Washington University matched that in beating Ireland's University College by a length before University of Wisconsin slashed another two seconds off the mark.

Wisconsin clocked 6:32 in edging Holland's St. Njord by 2 3/4 of a length and will race against Harvard for a berth in the final. Washington takes on the holder, Der Lega of the Netherlands.

Wisconsin's Thames Cup crew was also in record-making form in their event, clocking 7:33 to beat Britain's Quintin by 3/4 of a length to reach the semi-final.

That equals the record for the Thames Cup, which could have

an all-American final, since Princeton also got through and the U.S. crews avoid each other in the semifinals of an event Harvard won last year.

The Princess Elizabeth Cup also went to the United States last year, when Kent School was the winner. Today, St. Paul's of Concord, N.H., and T.C. Williams High School both emerged from quarterfinals.

Tomorrow, St. Paul's, which defeated fellow American crew Taber Academy by a mere 1 3/4 length, takes on Britain's Emmanuel School, which put out Kent School of the United States by 1-1/2 lengths.

The opposition for T.C. Williams will be Canada's Ridley; which will set a record time in downing British crew King's School, a clocking 21 seconds faster than that achieved by T.C. Williams today.

Four U.S. crews were eliminated today, the others being Washington, which lost to the Soviet Trud Kolonna, and Wisconsin, beaten by Northeastern, in the Grand.

Northeastern led all the way for a one-length victory over Wisconsin, which coach Ernie Arlett called a head-on confrontation between America's two best crews.

He told his crew, "If you row like that tomorrow, the Grand is yours."

Goalby Is Leader

After 1st Round in Milwaukee Open

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6 (UPI).—Bob Goalby led a full-scale assault on par today with a seven-under 65 to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the \$100,000 Greater Milwaukee Open.

Goalby scored eagles on a pair of par fives and added five birdies to conquer the 7,000-yard Tuckaway Country Club course.

Buddy Allin and Larry Ziegler followed Goalby into the clubhouse at 69 and Goalby's low score looked safe until underhanded Mike Morley came along with seven-under par going into his final hole. Morley missed the green on his second shot but then popped a 30-yard chip over a ridge and nearly zipped it for a bird and the lead. But the ball hit the pin and bounced away, leaving him with a four-foot putt which he then missed.

A bogey to drop him into a tie with Allin and Ziegler at 69. Homero Blancas was next at 67, and bunched at 68 were Jim King, Rocky Thompson, Dale Douglas, Willie Hommick, Ray Allen, Rick Messing, Roy Pace, 1970 Milwaukee winner Deane Beman, Bob Dickerson and Rubie Green.

Hurdles Record

Set by Milburn

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 6 (AP).—Rod Milburn of the United States ran the 110-meter hurdles in 13.1 seconds tonight for a world record.

The 23-year-old clipped one-tenth of a second off the 12.2 former world mark set by Martin Lauer of West Germany in the same Zurich stadium exactly 14 years ago.

It was the oldest surviving world track mark, tied four times by Americans since 1959, including Milburn last year when he won the Olympic gold medal.

Ban Causes Concern

DUSSELDORF, West Germany, July 6 (Reuters).—Organizers of the West German Grand Prix Tennis Tournament here next week were puzzled today about the effect of player bans arising from the Association of Tennis Professionals' boycott of the Wimbledon championships.

Manuel Orantes of Spain, who has been banned for a month by the Spanish association for joining the boycott, is entered in the \$36,000 tournament, which begins here on Monday. The organizers hope that the Spanish ban will cover only Davis Cup play and that Orantes will be able to play but have left him out of the provisional seeding list.

Frenchmen Lead Cyclists

DIVONNE-LES-BAINS, France, July 6 (AP).—Jean-Pierre Danguillaume of France won the 24-kilometer sixth stage of the Tour de France bicycle race today from Belfort to here. His compatriot, Joël Cabian, wore the overall leader's yellow jersey.

PERSONNEL WANTED

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Are you concerned about devaluation of your life insurance policy? Are you looking for a more secure future? If so, contact us for a free booklet. We are now accepting applications for new agents. No experience necessary. We will provide you with the best training and support. Write to: LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, 1000 N. 1st St., Suite 101, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

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Frenchman, 29, 5 years in accounting, 10 years in management, 10 years in sales. Seeking a position in a large company. Write to: SITUATIONS WANTED, 1000 N. 1st St., Suite 101, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

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Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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St. Louis 100 300 000-2 1
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Houston 000 110 000-4 2
Atlanta 000 110 000-2 1
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San Francisco 000 110 000-2 1
New York 000 110 000-2 1
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Race Track Trying Rock Concerts to Harness Attendance

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTICELLO, N.Y., July 6 (NYT).—They call it Rock and Racing, a bizarre but perhaps necessary wedding of rock music and harness racing.

It started Wednesday night at Monticello Raceway and one of the track's largest crowds, 10,441, turned out, most of them 90 minutes before post-time to see the most appropriately named group a better could find: Blood, Sweat and Tears.

As the decibel level at this picturesque track rose above any ever attained for a losing 1-10 shot, and the band played such portents as "Back Against the Wall" and "And When I Die," Leon Greenberg, harness racing's most famous noisemaker, loved it.

"This is my biggest innovation of all," said Greenberg, the track president who had brought the twin double and superfecta here. "We've got to take racing out of the old folks' home and bring kids out. The only way you can do that is to get them to see something they like."

Attendance has been on the decline.

For the last 15 years, various studies have shown that the average age of harness fans is 45 years. (For thoroughbred fans it is almost 60.)

As people swayed or jumped and parents held toddlers aloft, John Victor of Newburgh stood at the rail, his program turned to the first race. He was trying to study.

'We've got to take racing out of the old folks' home and bring kids out.—L. Greenberg

"Maybe this whole thing is a plot," he said. "They want you to lose your concentration so you can't pick winners. I had to go into the men's room to concentrate."

From now until Labor Day, and perhaps beyond, there will be a one-hour rock show Wednesday through Saturday. On Saturday, there will be two shows, including one before the matinee performance. The groups include Jay and the Americans, Brooklyn Bridge, and the Ike and Tina Turner Revue.

his date. Was he going to stay for the races?

"Oh, there's races, too?" he asked. "I should have brought more money."

Student Discount

Like most of the teenagers, he got in for \$1, a student discount. Others paid \$2.50.

"I don't believe this place," said Laura DeStefano of Middletown, who had never been at a track. "I thought there were

two little windows, like you see on television. I'll stay for the races since I'm here. But where can you see Blood, Sweat and Tears for \$2.50?"

Some hard-core bettors who had come early to see the horses warm up, and hoped to detect that little something that unlocks the key to winning, were disappointed. During the 90-minute concert, most of the horses warmed up on the training track, out of view of the fans.

"We're still observing all the rules

